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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1870. NO. 74.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

SENATOR DRAKE WILL RESIGN

And Take the Judgeship of the Court of Claims—Admiral Porter Recovering His Equanimity—Strong Movements to Prevent His Confirmation — Forney's "Chronicle" for Sale—Reduction of Railroad Fares—Treaties Ratified—The Governorship of Utah—A Flood of Light to be Let in on the San Domingo Scheme—Gen. Schenck Will Accept the English Mission—The Appropriation Bills Progressing Rapidly, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1870.

Senator Drake to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

It seems to be settled that Senator Drake has made up his mind to accept the position in the Court of Claims soon to be made vacant, and that his resignation as Senator is ready.

Cause and Effect

Admiral Porter had so far recovered from his late confusion as to invite gentlemen of the Senate Naval Committee to dinner on Thursday evening last. The Committee reported unanimously in favor of his confirmation on Friday.

The "Chronicle" in the Market.

Mr. Forney announces this morning that the *Chronicle* of this city is for sale. Negotiations have been in progress for some time to secure control of it, the principal movers being engaged in several political capacities. The control of the paper did not care to commit itself in the manner desired. The chances now are that it will change hands, as Gen. Hartranft and Young as trustee of the Latter-Day Saints, until Congress shall settle the question at issue.

Reduction of Passenger Rates.

The effect of the decision of the Court in Baltimore yesterday, in the case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to recover the reduction of passengers over the Washington branch, is having an immediate effect. The railroads, since the reduction of twenty per cent, to be made on fare between here and Baltimore, commencing today. A correspondingly low rate has been ordered in fares at all stations of the Washington branch.

The Public Lands

Commissioner Wilson has transmitted to the Governor of Minnesota, copies of the four plats of land, embracing 217,270 acres, which inure to that State for railroad purposes, to aid in the construction of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad; also, one plat containing 1,568 acres for the benefit of the Minnesota road. The land department had also just received returns of surveys of public lands in Minnesota, extending over an area of 138,000 acres. The lands embraced in these surveys are situated in the extreme northwestern part of the State near the Red river of the North, and a few miles northeast of the Fort Abercrombie military reserve. The surface is generally level, with rich soil, well adapted to cultivation, but is entirely destitute of timber.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1870.

Treaties Ratified.

The Senate has ratified the treaty regulating citizenship between the United States and Sweden and Norway. It provides that an citizen of either country can remain out of it for five years in the other, and during that time has become and is lawfully recognized as a citizen, shall be regarded as a citizen of the nation whose citizen he first was; but the mere declaration of intention to become a citizen has not the effect of citizenship under the provisions of the treaty. Persons thus becoming citizens of one country may subsequently be again received as citizens by the country of their birth. The extradition treaty of 1869 between these two countries remains in force. The Senate also has ratified the treaty for the return of criminal fugitives between our country and San Salvador.

The Governorship of Utah.

The statement that Cullom has been actually tendered the Governorship of Utah is not true. The rumor has its origin in a conversation had with the President by third parties, who were urging a change in that position, in the course of which the President stated that if a change was to be made, his choice would be the author of the late Utah bill to abolish polygamy. Since this expression on the part of the President the leading members of both houses of Congress have been urging Cullom to accept the appointment should it be tendered him. This there is no present reason for doing, at least unless a change of policy in the conduct of affairs in the Territory should be inaugurated. Since Cullom's name has been mentioned for this position, various candidates have been urged upon the President without success.

Movements to Prevent Porter's Confirmation.

There is an intention on the part of several in the House to attempt to pass a bill abolishing the grade of admiral under a suspension of the rules to-morrow. At the same time powerful influences are at work upon Senators to prevent the confirmation. A number of Farragut's friends are prominent in opposition. They assert that Porter, while in the Navy Department, was constantly annoying Farragut in various petty ways, and that in writing him Post Admiral at New York, presenting a uniform which was distasteful to him, and designating the Admiral's flag, was insulting him. This latter touched Farragut deeply, since the style presented was almost an exact copy of the flag of a small European State, and regarded as one of the most insignificant of all naval flags. The first time Farragut knew of the change it was raised as he was going on board a national vessel, and asked what it was, and upon being told that it was the new regulation, the Admiral quietly hauled it down, saying it was not intended to honor him, and before his death he directed that it should not be carried at his funeral. Many facts of this sort are coming to light, and are being dealt with very considerable effect against Porter.

More Light.

The resolution of inquiry introduced by Mr. Sumner on Friday calls for a good many items of information, all of which are understood to be accessible, and since the President has recommended the annexation scheme anew, it is presumable he will not withhold the information asked for by the resolution, if it should be adopted. It will come up to-morrow, and may lead to a spicy debate. If is quite certain that if objection is made to its passage, Sumner will advocate it strenuously. There is a protocol in existence which has not been made public. The relations of San Domingo with Hayti, and the obligations of the former country to Hayti and to France are matters of important interest in the consideration of the annexation question. It is understood that France has a claim of twenty millions of francs, the time for dating back a good many years, but still held to be good, which we should be obliged to satisfy. The publication of the mass of information called for will throw a flood of light on the negotiations for the annexation and the real condition of the coveted people and country.

The Appropriation Bills.

The House Appropriation Committee will have the postoffice and naval bills ready to report to-morrow. Both are short. The legislative and judicial bill will be ready on Wednesday. In all the appropriations have been brought considerably within the estimates.

Senator Drake's Nomination.

It is expected to-night that the nomination of Senator Drake as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Gen. Schenck Will Accept the English Mission.

The President yesterday stated that the English mission had not as yet been formally filled. It is true, however, that Gen. Schenck was asked whether he would accept it some days since. He was then inclined to the opinion that the steps taken towards contesting his seat would prevent his acceptance. Within two or three days it has become quite evident that the House would not sustain such action in his case, and as would result in giving him the seat, and his friends believe to-night he will formally accept the offer of the English mission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT NOT IN FAVOR OF GENERAL AMNESTY.

It having been quietly reported that President Grant would send to Congress after the holidays a special message recommending the passage of a bill granting universal amnesty to all those who took active part in the rebellion, a prominent New England Senator called upon him to ascertain if the matter was correctly represented, and was informed that it was not only untrue, but entirely at variance with his views upon the subject. The President said it would be great mistake to grant universal amnesty to the rebel leaders at the present time, and open the doors to their holding some of the most important offices under the government.

It can be said positively, therefore, that the restoration of the old leaders to their former political rights will not be recommended or even favored by President Grant during the present Congress.

A DEFENSE OF MINISTER MOTLEY'S CONDUCT at the Court of St. James, written by himself, will be made public in a short time. The article will notice at length the late resolutions and causes adduced by the President for his removal as published several weeks ago. In the opinion of Mr. Motley's friends it will be very damaging to the President and Secretary of State, and may possibly change public opinion as to his management of diplomatic questions at London.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

writes here that his health continues to improve, and that he is now able to ride further and to walk longer than at any time since he was first prostrated.

HIRAM WALBRIDGE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Hiram Walbridge took place to-day, from the residence of his brother in Washington. President Grant, accompanied by his secretary, General Porter, and all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Postmaster General Creswell, was in attendance from the city, were present, together with a number of members of both houses of Congress and gentlemen of prominence, and many ladies.

PROTECTION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The Special Committee having in charge the Mc Morrill proposed amendments adopted by the Immigration Convention held in Indianapolis, are preparing for the early introduction of a bill in Congress for the protection of immigration, both on ocean and land while in transit to the place of destination.

MORE MONEY ASKED.

A memorial has been signed by a large number of prominent persons, and will be presented to Congress asking an appropriation for the benefit of the national institution for the blind.

SWINDLING THE REVENUE.

Great Frauds in Importing Woolen Goods.

The Government Defrauded of Two Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Judge Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia, has been hard at work for some days past in ferreting out and exposing what is known as alleged woolen goods frauds.

The matter is of great interest to the woolgrowers and manufacturers. It is alleged that for two years past English merchants, in connection with their agents and a number of American merchants, have been practicing a shrewd game of fraud on this government. Large quantities of woolen cloths are imported under the assumption that they are made from calf or cow hair, and are entered at a duty of 35 per cent, when in fact they are made from wool and wool waste, with only an admixture of calf hair.

The act of March 2, 1870, provides on woolen cloths and shawls, and all manufactures of wool not otherwise provided for, a duty of fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* must be paid.

On the 6th of last June the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order that those so-called calf hair goods should be classified as woolen goods, and pay duty as such. It was subsequently represented to the Secretary that these goods were calf hair, and that a patent had been obtained for making them wholly from cow or calf hair. He then modified the first order, saying that a certain form of affidavit should be made by the shipper of the goods, asserting that they were made entirely from cow and calf hair, and that they could be entered as cow or calf hair goods; but under it there was bent on the appraiser to have such invoices examined, and if anything other than calf hair or cotton were found in these they should be classified as woolen goods.

In November the Collector of the port of Philadelphia received instructions from the Treasury Department to the effect that if such invoices are accompanied by a certificate of the shipper, that nothing but calf-hair and vegetable fibre was used in the manufacture, then they shall be liable to duty at only 5 per cent. Nothing is said in the instructions as to no matter what the goods are made of, if accompanied with the above mentioned certificate, to pass them as manufactures of calf or cow's hair. Thus it will be seen that the orders to the New York and Philadelphia collectors are widely different. It is said that this order has entirely destroyed the importation of goods, and some skilled bidder, the system is reduced to a science that gave the government from 50 to 100 per cent.

"But as this system is fast proved to report an occurrence that I trust you will refer at once to the special Indian Commission for Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. The following clause will be found in an act of Congress making an appropriation for the benefit of the Indian appropriation bill:

"It shall be the duty of said Indian Commissioners to expend the said sum of money appropriated for the benefit of the Indians by this act in the purchase of such goods purchased for said Indians in connection with the commissioners of Indian Affairs, whose duty it shall be to report said Commission in making purchases of said goods."

"These special Commissioners were consulted as to the quantity and description of goods, but they were not consulted or even notified of the purchase or inspection of other goods that have been bought by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on contract and by private sale, to the extent of $1,000,000. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum was spent for Texas cattle at 25 cents a pound on the hoof, thirty per cent. more than they could be bought them, without any risk to the original purchaser, at 2½ cents a pound, or less delivered. In some instances the Indian Agent refused to receive these cattle, as he already had three months' supply. The loss by theft and shrinkage during the winter, by stampeding and long driving, or feeding, being so great that the agent would not assume the risk. He was, however, compelled to receive the cattle to the great loss of the Government, by a positive order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I have been informed at the agencies that bribes were offered to certify to more cattle. The records in the Auditor's office reveal the fact that payment was made on receipts given for amounts greater than were actually delivered under authority of an absent agent. These certificates were made in such a manner as to afford to receive the cattle to the great loss of the Government, by a positive order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I have been informed at the agencies that bribes were offered to certify to more cattle. The records in the Auditor's office reveal the fact that payment was made on receipts given for amounts greater than were actually delivered under authority of an absent agent. These certificates were made in such a manner as to afford without giving the number of the cattle or stating whether they were steers, cows or calves. Many of the cattle were also overpaid by weighing a certain number, or by a mere guess at the weight. The certificates of almost every agent were signed even before the cattle were killed. Although the Indian Commissioners were appointed and previous to the time he received the treaty was consummated, he received a salary of more than ordinary intelligence, and was also a prominent and consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. His decease casts a deep gloom over the community.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 10, 1870.

William Bastile, a boss pailer at Brown, Bonnel & Co.'s works, committed suicide this morning after going to the mill, by shooting himself with a pistol, while in a state of temporary insanity. He was about fifty years old.

LAGRANGE, IND.

Trial of Stephen Jenks for Murder—A Plea of Insanity to be Set Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., December 11, 1870.

At this place the trial of Stephen JENKS, for shooting George Mallows, an old and wealthy citizen of Ontario, LaGrange county, in last June, will begin. The defense will make a plea of insanity, and several witnesses will be introduced to uphold that. It seems that some time prior to the murder, Jenks had become suspicious of certain citizens of Ontario conspiring against his life and property. This so worked upon his mind that sometimes he showed symptoms of insanity, but during the greater part of the time would result. One morning in June he saw Mallows examining some cattle in a pasture, without giving Mallows warning he fired six shots at him, one hitting him in the head and causing death. Jenks returned to town and gave himself up, and since then has been in jail. Both men are respectable citizens and families. Mallows was worth about seventy-five thousand dollar, was a merchant and director of the Citizens' bank. The defense will be ably represented by Judge John Morris, of Fort Wayne, and D. E. Hunter, of LaGrange, the prosecuting attorney, will have able assistance from this place. About seventy witnesses will appear, and the case will continue several days.

AUSTRALIAN ADVICES.

New South Wales Wishes Independence—The Franco-Prussian War in the South Pacific—New Gold Discoveries—Great Freshets—Good Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10.—The Messrs. Taylor, from Honolulu, brings dates from Sydney of the 31st of October.

In New South Wales, the European news to the 2d inst., sustains the uncertainty respecting the future of the colony. The Federation Commissioners recommenced an application to the European powers to declare them neutral in case of England, France, Spain or Italy.

The Belligerent Defense Commission recommended arming all the coasting steamers.

The French steamer Sarcea visited Sydney and remained a few days, but no supplies.

A number of German vessels are laid up here.

In Victoria fearful floods are prevalent, with great loss of life and property.

Parliament has been prorogued. The address was carried. The year's revenue shows a considerable decrease.

The ship Arcona sunk the brig Challenge on Wednesday night.

A nugget of gold, weighing 888 ounces, has been found at Berlin.

The South Australia Parliament continues its sitting, passing a new and liberal land bill.

The Trans-Australia telegraph is constructing rapidly.

In Queensland the new diggings are proving good, and there have been several fresh discoveries of copper deposits.

The sugar and cotton crops are satisfactory.

CANADIAN PLANS.

Barring the Welland Canal as a Retaliatory Measure—A Movement to Secure American Grain and Flour Free of Duty.

TORONTO, December 10.—The following special from the seat of Government appears in the *Telegraph* this morning:

"In view of the likelihood of adoption by President Grant of General Butler's non-intercourse measure, Congress at Ottawa to-day, in the withdrawing of the bonding system, it is interesting to know of the immense accommodation which would be afforded to the United States, in permitting that country to have free use of the Welland Canal.

"In the year ending on the 30th of June last, no less than 2,281 American steam and sailing vessels, having a tonnage of 765,742 tons, passed through the canal. Withdrawing the bonding privilege would, it is certainly believed, necessarily entail a rise with drawal of the use of the Welland Canal from American vessels, which would afford the least disastrously the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Dawson and Oswego.

MONTREAL, December 10.—At a meeting of the General Corn Association it was determined to petition the Dominion Parliament to repeal the duties on flour and grain. Many leading merchants were present.

Mr. Ryan, M. P., of Montreal, presided. In a speech he said the millers of Upper Canada were obliged to import grain from Milwaukee to keep their mills going, on which they paid high duties. It was also stated that the import of flour from the United States was double this year of last, and the latter about last year, being 250,000 barrels against 140,000. It was resolved that the delegates from this association to the meeting of the Board of Trade, to be held at Ottawa, January 18th next, be instructed to propose a resolution for the repeal of duties on flour and grain.

The Rentlinger Murder Trial at Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, December 10, 1870.

To-day was the fifth day of the Rentlinger murder trial, and the Court room was crowded as usual. The defense closed about five P. M., and the Court adjourned until Monday next. The defense have bettered their side decidedly. The case will probably reach the jury this afternoon.

"LIBERTY, Equality, Fraternity, Cream Ale (Tier, Dannals & Co.'s) constitute the grand quadrilateral within which human happiness is intrenched. Any people that possess all three will be greatsand free."—*Tucker Blade*, 1.

WHOLESALE STEALING.

How Indian Swindles are Conducted.

Report of Wm. Welsh, of the Indian Peace Commission—Chance for a Congressional Investigation—A Remedy Suggested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1870.

No document has made its appearance in a long time upon Indian affairs that has created as much consternation in quarters where it was supposed things were going pretty smoothly, as the report of William Welsh, of Philadelphia, a member of the Indian Peace Commission, just made to Secretary Delano. Mr. Welsh, during November, visited twelve tribes upon the Missouri river in Dakota. The following portion of his report, which makes direct charges against the Indian office and its head, will probably be made the subject of Congressional action during the coming week:

"There is one department that still needs the powerful grasp of a master hand. I refer to purchases by contract and otherwise. It is estimated by men of large experience that a few adroit manipulators of contracts and purchases have made at least $250,000 this year from supplies to the Indians on the Missouri river alone. All this and more could have been saved, if the business had been conducted just as those of us who are merchants manage our own operations. Thus, 25,000 sacks of flour were contracted for at $6 50 for a sack of ninety-eight pounds, delivered at Sioux City, when the price at that place was $2 20, and ought to have been $2, as wheat was only worth from sixty to seventy cents per bushel. The bargain for freight up the Missouri was high in about the same ratio, say two and a quarter cents per pound to the nearest reservation, and six and a quarter cents to Grand River. Wheat could have been purchased and ground under my supervision at one-third the cost of the present supplies.

"The 8,000 head of cattle required for feeding the Indians were furnished by certain contractors and others of the latitude, who virtually sub-let their contracts at an immense profit to equally responsible parties. These herders take all risk of delivering the cattle to the agencies on the hoof, being usually paid on the same voucher that draws money in Washington. It is estimated that at least $250,000 to $300,000 could have been saved on this one item, exclusive of the frauds in the count of cattle, and in their weight. Congress has been striving for many years to prevent frauds by letting out the supplies to the lowest bidder by extensive experienced and thoroughly responsible parties, who would manufacture on them money. Under the existing laws bids are to be asked for in the open market. This system has virtually been a dead letter in the hands of the initiated, who so successfully manipulate the matter that the small bids made by the uninitiated is usually viewed as hopeless. By a system, of straw bids and by occasional purchases of the Indian Commissioner, some skilled bidder, the system is reduced to a science that gave the government from 50 to 100 per cent.

"But as this system is fast proved to report an occurrence that I trust you will refer at once to the special Indian Commission for Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. The following clause will be found in an act of Congress making an appropriation for the benefit of the Indian appropriation bill:

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SELF-DESTRUCTION.

The Suicidal Mania—An Old Man Kills Himself at Price's Station—Insanity in Youngstown, O.—Temporary Insanity the Cause in Both Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., December 10, 1870.

A sad case of suicide occurred yesterday near Price's station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. An old gentleman by the name of Henderson committed suicide by shooting himself. About two years ago he was seriously injured by being thrown from a wagon. Since that time he has in part been deranged in his mind. The deceased, on and previous to the time he received the injury was considered a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was also a prominent and consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. His decease casts a deep gloom over the community.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

FRANCE FAILING FAST.

GAMBETTA DESPAIRS OF SUCCESS.

HE SEEKS AN ARMISTICE.

FRENCH VICTORIES CLAIMED

Tours Government Gone to Bordeaux.

Repeated Rumors of Napoleon's Restoration.

Berlin Rejoicing Over the Approaching End

Prussia No Longer Respects Luxemburg's Neutrality.

PRUSSIA.

Preparing for Capitulation.

BERLIN, December 7.—Before the negotiations for a peace congress of the German princes, to meet at Versailles, the purchase of provisions for the siege of Paris, after the capitulation, was intrusted to officers of the commissariat, who re ncluded contracts with English houses. The officers proceeded to operate through German houses, but it was ascertained that the export of provisions would cause an inconvenience in Germany.

Government Opposing Hindrances to Peace.

BERLIN, December 8.—The *Provincial Correspondence* of this city in its issue to-day says: "Proposed amendments to the constitutional treaties are pending, the rejection or even adoption of which, by the various states, would endanger the conclusion of peace and disturb the harmony of domestic affairs." In Parliamentary amendments which have thus far been brought forward have been opposed by the Government in all cases.

We Move on Tours.

DARMSTADT, December 8.—The Prince Lewis telegraphs to the Grand Duke of Hesse under date of the 7th: "The Government does not move on Tours to-day. The Hessian losses in the recent battles were very slight."

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Two Great Battles—All but One Man Killed—The Navajoes on the War Path in Utah.

OMAHA, December 10.—On December 21 a party of allied Generals and Assiniboine Indians made in incursion into the Blackfoot country, and attacking the Bloods and Piegans defeated them, killing nine. There were about twenty white men, women and children murdered, and they joined with the Bloods and Piegans, and next day attacked the Gros-Ventres and Assiniboines, but in this case, with one exception, whom they permitted to get off to bring the news, number killed on each side about one hundred. In a fight at Sherman station on the 8th, a man named Dodge was struck on the head with a shovel and killed.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, December 10.—*The News* has received the following dispatch from St. George, December 10.—Pat Nish, the Indian Chief, who led the Navajoes who killed Dr. Whittemore and Robt. McIntyre five years ago, has come in from Colorado, with a band, and threatens the lives and property of the inhabitants of the South Eastern frontier. The Navajoes have been driven from Bear and Beaver counties have been advised to keep a vigilant guard over their stock, and to be prepared to repel any attack that may be made by Navajoes and their allies.

POLITICAL.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, December 10.—The report from San Francisco, regarding fraudulent voting, implicating Governor Safford and others of the Territorial officers, who were friendly to McCormick, re-elected delegate to Congress from Arizona, is a pure falsification. The case is merely of over eight thousand by the official count.

Ask for Earvin's Superior Cracker Meal.

In one pound papers. Bakery, 91 and 93 Liberty street. NWF

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Gambetta Preventing Peace.

Special to the World.]

BERLIN, December 7.—General rejoicings are being held here on account of the brilliant victories of Prince Frederick Charles and the end of the war deemed near. In consequence of the heavy German losses before Paris the people here are clamorous that the city be taken to hasten the surrender. An address to the King has been proposed.

Ordered to Refrain.

All American envoys in Europe are instructed to refrain from any collective step of the powers, such as the Washington letter of the France-German question.

Willison to Augusta.

BERLIN, December 10.—King William telegraphs under date of to-day to Queen Augusta: "There was severe and successful fighting yesterday near Meaux. More resistance is expected hereafter. We took several fortified posts and one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. The sanitary condition of the army in the field has taken a very favorable turn."

Perfecting the Consolidation.

BERLIN, December 10.—The King of Saxony has signified his acceptance of the proposal made by the King of Bavaria regarding the title of the German Empire.

The North German Parliament has approved the Federal treaty with Bavaria. All amendments were rejected.

Anti-War Riot in Berlin.

BERLIN, December 9.—There was an anti-war riot here yesterday. The police were caused by resistance of the order drafting married men. The landwehr and police were unable to quell the riot, and the military were called out. Several persons were wounded during great severity. If the order drafting married men is carried out, there will be no additional force or 250,000 to the army. There is great impatience on the part of the people to have peace at any price. Force increases in strength.

King William Accepts the Title of Emperor.

BERLIN, December 9.—Simson announced yesterday, in the North German Parliament, that a note had been received from Bavaria, in which he was stated that King William had accepted the title of Emperor of Germany.

On the third reading the federal treaties were finally passed. The protocols of treaties of Berlin, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt have been sanctioned.

Bennemont, Massas and Beaurepey Evacuate—Congratulatory Dispatches.

VERSAILLES, December 9—Beaumont, Massas and Beaurepey have been evacuated by the French. The Germans have captured 1,100 prisoners and 10 guns.

King William sent a telegram to the King of Wurtemburg, congratulating him on the valor of the Wurtemburg troops, and expressing sorrow for the great losses which they had sustained. The King of Wurtemburg, in reply, telegraphed that he participates fully in the joy and satisfaction at the accomplishment of victory. He regretted the loss of life, but was consoled by the thought that it was for the good of Germany that this precious blood had been shed.

ENGLAND.

The Empire Must Make Peace.

LONDON, December 9.—*La Situation*, of this city, in an editorial to-day has the following: "Further resistance on the part of the French will end in the exasperation of the country by the conquerors, or an armed intervention of neutrals. Intervention would be worse than either anarchy or the continuation of the war. Neither resistance would not be on the men of the fourth of September, but upon the counsellors of the Empire, who plunged the country into the most terrible wars that ever desolated Europe. The senators of the Empire, by their abdication, have given new meet and make peace with the conquerors."

A Congress of Princes.

LONDON, December 8—Evening.—The Manchester *Guardian* to-day has a report that a Congress of Princes will soon meet at Versailles. Two English houses have contracted for a supply of food for the people of Paris.

Ducrot Cheers His Men.

LONDON, December 8.—General Ducrot has issued the following order of the day to his command:

VINCENNES, December 4.

SOLDIERS: After two days of glorious battle you have recrossed the Marne, having tried and proved the mettle of the enemy. His army has no time to concentrate or to prepare for defense. Let us profit by our success. Action we raise our hearts to the level of the sacrifices demanded by the holy cause. The welfare of France depends on our arms.

Great Things to Be.

Preparations for a great movement and flesh scribes are being made in Paris. Gambetta is reported to leave the city. Generals Trochu and Ducrot were both outside the walls on the fourth instant.

Luxembourg's Neutrality Ended.

LONDON, December 9.—Dispatches from Amsterdam say that a telegram from Luxemburg states that the Prussian Government has informed the Government of the Grand Duke that in consequence of its having joined in the neutrality of Luxemburg by the French, Prussia is no longer ready to consider the neutrality of the Territory of Luxembourg.

More House for Napoleon.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 7.—It is the impression in the clubs to-night, and hopes of the French Imperialists are greatly strengthened, that the Prussian Government is decidedly favorable to the restoration of the Empire. The health of the Emperor has wonderfully improved.

The Loire Army.

Mr. Fardieu, in a dispatch of the 7th, from Tours, asserts that the retreat of the army of the Loire from Orleans was conducted more than the naval guns in the entrenchments at Orleans, all of which were spiked.

There are reports from Tours that the army of the Loire has divided into two bodies, the left wing moving towards Tours, while the right wing and center move South, having retired from Vierzon.

More Talk About Restoring the Empire.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 8.—The London clubs are full of rumors that the speedy consummation of the arrangements for peace and the restoration of the Empire. Great significance is attached to the visit of the Empress Eugenie, who was received by Queen Victoria at Windsor. The feeling here is that the Republic is hopeless under the Republic. Private advices from all parts of France indicate a reaction in favor of the Empire. The restoration of the Emperor; the people contrasting twenty years of order and prosperity, with the present misery and anarchy. The Tours government have proved incompetent, either to conduct war or to negotiate for peace. The Republic has given no encouragement to any schemes for its restoration in any quarter, and will continue to persecute it to the bitter end. In a fight at Sherman station on the 8th, a man named Dodge was struck on the head with a shovel and killed.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, December 10.—*The News* has received the following dispatch from St. George, December 10.—Pat Nish, the Indian Chief, who led the Navajoes who killed Dr. Whittemore and Robt. McIntyre five years ago, has come in from Colorado, with a band, and threatens the lives and property of the inhabitants of the South Eastern frontier. The Navajoes have been driven from Bear and Beaver counties have been advised to keep a vigilant guard over their stock, and to be prepared to repel any attack that may be made by Navajoes and their allies.

POLITICAL.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, December 10.—The report from San Francisco, regarding fraudulent voting, implicating Governor Safford and others of the Territorial officers, who were friendly to McCormick, re-elected delegate to Congress from Arizona, is a pure falsification. The case is merely of over eight thousand by the official count.

Ask for Earvin's Superior Cracker Meal.

In one pound papers. Bakery, 91 and 93 Liberty street. NWF

BELGIUM.

Belgium and Luxemburg.

BRUSSELS, December 9.—In the Chambers day Baron D'Anethan said he was aware of Prussia's note in regard to Luxemburg, denied that the Government in the least degree were influenced by the Prussians to refuse the King William's demand for troops in Belgium to return to their country. As for the case of Luxemburg, it ought to be a warning to Europe.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Invitations Ready.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, December 7.—The official invitations for the conference on the Eastern question at London are about to be dispatched.

Russian Movements

Ignatieff declares it would be impossible to withdraw Gortschakoff's note, but says that the Czar will not violate the treaty of 1856.

France's Desire to be Considered, Not Considered.

LONDON, December 8.—It is said that the French Government will endeavor to enlarge the scope of the conference, so that the Belgian question will be discussed, and that Russia's designs in the East will not be carried out. Two English houses have contracted for a supply of food for the people of Paris.

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Beaten in Detail.

The official statements show that in the recent engagements the Germans have defeated corps fighting a separate battle.

Breckenburg Defeats the Third Corps.

METZ, December 8.—The Grand Duke of Breckenburg defeated the Third French army corps here to-day. The German losses were severe, but those of the French are still heavier. The Germans took 20 guns and 3,000 French prisoners.

A squadron of French gunboats has been sent to Rochefort, and is now off the port of St. Nazaire, and the mouth of the Loire.

Communication with Paris Restored.

LONDON, December 9.—Communication with Paris has been restored.

A Stout Siege.

MONTE BELLO, December 6.—Bismarck is making a splendid defense. The Prussians at one time occupied Don Jontz, but were driven out with great loss. They acknowledge that the siege has cost them more than any other during the war.

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**France's

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870.

FISK, Prince of Erie, having agreed with Tammany to furnish the money to buy HOFFMAN'S nomination, nothing would be more proper than that FISK should go into the Treasury Department in case of HOFFMAN'S election. Is that the bargain? It would be all of a piece and strictly according to Tammany.

IN view of the possibility that BUTLER'S suppressed book on GRANT, or some part thereof, may come before the public, we advise him to get his private diary ready. Let every man who abuses another, keep a diary as an offset. If he has not kept one let him learn how to make one to suit the emergency. The COMTE case is full of instruction, and it is best for BUTLER to get ready.

IT is reported that Judge KELLEY'S proposition to confine internal taxation to whisky and tobacco and disband the army of tax gatherers, has a good prospect of passing. Then let coffee and tea be put on the free list, and the country will once more breathe freely. Of course the Reformers and Free Traders will not be so inconsistent as to oppose the latter proposition, while the former as enemies of direct taxation they will promptly support.

"THE great question, and the one around which all others will oscillate this winter, is whether the people shall have free salt, coal and lumber."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Why not say free coffee, tea and other articles which the people consume and that are not produced in this country? What kind of political economy is it that lets in free those things which we grow and make, and lays heavy taxes on those things which we neither grow nor make, but must have to eat, drink and wear? And yet this is just what the trade Free-Trade reformers advocate.

UNDER the heading of "Important Revelation," in a late French newspaper, it is stated that "among the wounded in the hospital of Chateaudun is a soldier who declares himself a Russian and not a Prussian." This soldier also affirms that there are actually more than twenty thousand Russians in the armies of BISMARCK. Upon this statement the editorial comment is, that "if true, the fact is one of the utmost gravity." The invention was no doubt suggested by the recent agitation of the Eastern question.

AT last the English Mission has been filled, the authorized announcement being that Gen. SCHENCK accepts the post and will depart as soon as possible. While he is not recognized as of the order of men usually selected for that station, we feel confident that the General will do nothing to discredit his country. In Congress he has shown himself to be a man of decided ability, perseverance and tact, and in his new field of service may prove the very best selection that could have been made.

IT being evident in advance that unless a perfectly unexceptionable candidate was put forward for the vacant Senatorship in Philadelphia, the Republicans, though in a decided majority, would be beaten, caucus for once was wise, and JOSEPH R. LYNDALL nominated. "This election," says the *Inquirer*, "is so good an one in every way, as was also that of Colonel DECHERT by the Democratic Convention, for the same position, that we are disposed to believe the party leaders are beginning to understand that it is absolutely incumbent upon them, in order to succeed before the people, to put forward their very best representative men." Whenever it comes to be known that defeat will follow a bad nomination good ones will become the rule.

MR. CAMERON, it is said, is not really in earnest for Mr. DOUGLASS for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his real game being to bring Mr. FORNEY into the Cabinet in Mr. CRESSWELL'S place, if that gentleman will only be so accommodating as to retire from the Postoffice Department. Gen. GRANT is understood to hesitate about appointing Mr. DOUGLASS, and looking for some one with a wider reputation. Mr. D. is very generally recommended, and his appointment would materially postpone Mr. FORNEY'S claims, if he has any at all. Of him it can be said that if Gen. GRANT desires to harmonize Pennsylvania he will postpone all thoughts of Mr. FORNEY. The Republicans of the State cannot be made to indorse him.

IT is a curious thing to observe that Mr. SUMNER, though he was an ardent advocate of the Alaska purchase, is intensely hostile to the acquisition of San Domingo. It bothers some people to discover why the one is so valuable, while the other is worthless and even dangerous. Mr. WEED tells a story of the late eminent JOHN C. SPENCER which illustrates how some persons are found advocating measures simply because a little adroitness was used in enlisting them; a species of management for which Mr. SEWARD is famous. Query: Was Mr. SUMNER'S advocacy of Alaska due to the adroitness of Mr. SEWARD in gaining his influence for the purchase, and has a blunder been made by the San Domingo advocates in this respect?

THE Rev. Dr. CATHER, an Englishman, has been engaged for several months in the endeavor to organize on this side of the Atlantic a branch of a society now of some age in England. Having met with considerable success in the western cities he is now at work in the East. He operates by means of the "religious breakfast," which is, we believe, a British institution, that may be worthy of adoption among us. The precise character of the new Association which Dr. CATHER is trying to introduce is not very clear from any statement we have seen. As vaguely described it looks like another Evangelical Alliance. "Supreme loyalty to CHRIST" is specified as the principle which holds the Association together, and all who recognize the power of the bond, are eligible as members. At the breakfast in New York, a few days ago, Dr. C. said that "the objects of the society cover the entire religious life of the Evangelical churches of the country." It is to utilize charity and beneficence, and to bring them to bear on the national life. It also proposes "to discuss broad Catholic questions interesting to Catholic Christendom." As, in connection with the purposes of the society, the "creation of a science of Christian morals" was spoken of as "the great desideratum of the age," we infer that to supply the want is among the ends of the organization. Indeed, Dr. C. said, "We purpose to create a high school of Christian thought and to organize the vital forces of society. We would create a national church out of the mob of sects, and bind together in Christian fellowship all Evangelical Christians." The enterprise appears so vast and vague as thus presented, that probably most people who hear of it will share the misgivings regarding its realization, which the Rev. Dr. TYNG perhaps intended to express when he said at the aforesaid breakfast: "We Yankees are men of limited thought, who are most at home in modest peripheries of ideas, and prefer to have the diameters of our lives as small as possible." However, the society, though anonymous, is said to have been in operation for some years in England and to have accomplished much good. It has now been organized in this country with all the needful officers and machinery, and its merits will be put to the test of experiment.

A New York journal, a few days ago, making mention of the French Fair for the relief of wounded soldiers, took occasion to refer in no very flattering strain to the American ladies who have been conspicuous in its patronage. The aristocratic tendencies displayed in the preference for articles of French manufacture were indicated. It rallied them for the pretension which strives to imitate a style of fine manners of which they are capable of reproducing nothing better than a parody. The writer made no secret of his belief that the sympathies for France so decidedly expressed come from the same source as those manifested a few years ago by the fashionable world for the South. Comprehending neither the causes nor the probable consequences of the war, and being destitute of real rank and social position, they are ready to bow down before whatever has the pretence of aristocracy. The advantages which certain families derive from a residence [illegible] sketched in a style better adapted to excite contempt and laughter than envy and admiration. Evidently the journalist simply took advantage of the Bazar as a text whereupon to found a diatribe on the shoddy aristocracy of New York. Naturally enough "Franco-Americaines" are not pleased to have their patriotic cause represented as enjoying only that sort of republican patronage. Having quoted extensively from the article, their "organe" enters the lists in defense of the American ladies who "assisted" at the Bazar.

"Our great confrere is verily unjust. It must be that he has never set foot in the Bazar to speak with such disdain of the American women who visited it, and who have made it a place of enjoyment to the innumerable multitude who thronged it every evening. We have seen there the *elite* of American society, the first peoples of the country, the most honorable, the most esteemed and the most eminent in high life. We have seen there commerce, industry, the arts, literature, in the persons of their highest representatives, and even ourselves. We should have never done if we undertook to mention names. But even in the committee, that is to say at the head of the enterprise, we see ladies who are of the most noble, the most beautiful, the most high titled, and who would rank with the most eminent and distinguished anywhere (*dans tout le monde*). The names are on our lips, but all the world knows them without our mention, and we abstain that we may not have too much to do, for if we began we should have never done."

Such an accumulation of superlatives ought to satisfy the most craving feminine mind. In the absence of other testimony, and in view merely of the probabilities of the case, it seems likely that the French Bazar has been well patronized by many of the most worthy and least *shoddyish* of the wealthy New Yorkers. Considering the purpose of the Fair, perhaps good taste as well as charity, if consulted, would suggest the propriety of sparing even shoddy when making a display at such a place.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Unfortunately for themselves and for society, there are people so full of the spirit of fault-finding that, could they spy out no other object of complaint, they would carp at the Sermon on the Mount. These professional growlers have discovered new occasion for objurgation in the publication of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. They are vexed to learn that the national debt has been reduced $191,154,765 36 since March 1, 1869, and think the country would have been much better off to-day had this large sum been allowed to remain in the pockets of the people, as part of the capital of industry, instead of having been absorbed, with an annual saving of some ten million dollars on interest account, which otherwise must have been provided for by taxation until the payment of the principal, and we have a record of accomplishments which no other country or financial system can exhibit.

But these are not all the results and considerations. We have been able largely to reduce internal taxes. To these has been due the great and sudden rise in the cost of living within the past few years—a rise which many have attributed to the volume of the currency and its irredeemable condition. GIBBONS, in his volume on "the public debt of the United States," aptly says on this point:

"For nearly four years, while our terrible civil war rolled on, no unusual advance in prices took place. The cost of living in 1864 was but little above the average of thirty-nine years past, and much less than it was from 1856 to 1860, and in several other years of that term: the country was maintaining an army of a million of men, and by the vastness of its labors making the greatest labors of other nations seem of pigmy proportions; the millions for the Government loans were thrust in every man's face until the debt received the ominous epithet of the two thousand million of dollars; party distraction divided the North against itself; the public power was still unbroken, and despair held a place in thousands of brave minds; yet, marvelous to say, the cultivation of the fields went on, mechanical and commercial pursuits flourished, and people continued to live in their long-accustomed plenty without increase of cost. But as soon as the home tax was levied, all was changed. The capital of labor, trade and commerce was touched, and the consequence became immediately apparent."

The most onerous and disturbing of these internal taxes have been removed by Republican legislation, many others ameliorated, and some put in a course of extinguishment. Already the good effects of removing these burdens are beginning to be felt. Rents and prices of commodities established on conditions no longer existing cannot be maintained, and are preparing to descend to a normal level. The cost of living must soon decrease in proportion to this downward movement. The dawn of easier times is touching with roseate hues the skies of 1871. The difficulties that have sat so long unbidden guests at so many firesides of the land will disappear with the internal taxes that gave them existence.

While it is not likely that the diminution of the public debt will proceed nearly so rapidly during the next twenty-two months as it has during the past twenty-two, in consequence of the large reduction of the exactions of government, the slower cancellation of the principal, in combination with growth in population and wealth, will operate toward a continued lightening of the public burdens, until we shall be able to welcome the day when internal taxes will no longer be levied, and the swarm of assessors and collectors, with their multitude of assistants, will be seen and needed no more. If, since March 1, 1869, nearly two hundred million dollars have been abstracted, in the shape of taxes, from the earnings of the people, to be applied to a discharge of that amount of the national obligations, it was because there was a necessity to escape from the confusion and obscurity which characterized our fiscal affairs, and to give to them symmetry, individuality, direction and right principles of management. Despite the croakers, it would not have been the part of wisdom to have left these millions in the pockets of the tax payers. They have accomplished a work which the mass of community would never have wrought as individuals. Without the use to which they have been put, confidence at home and abroad in the credit of our government could not have been restored, the gold premium broken down, the purchasing power of our currency appreciated, the market value of our bonds enhanced, the resumption of specie payments brought near, and, generally, our finances placed upon a secure basis, and the country both relieved of a multitude of burdens and entered upon the high road to normal prosperity.

THE telegraph companies are again in harmony, "opposition" lines being cheek by jowl with the old "monopolies," according to a New York dispatch, which reports that the officials of the Western Union, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Pacific and Atlantic, the Bankers and Brokers', and Franklin Telegraph Companies are in consultation, considering the propriety of increasing the present price rates of telegraph tolls to all the prominent points in the United States. The public can only pray that it may not be true that the tariff rates on private messages and press dispatches will be increased fifty per cent. to take effect January 1st, for as matters stand it cannot help itself.

THE next sensation will be Mr. MOTLEY'S defense of himself, so that the business which has been so long a scandal is to be kept alive for an indefinite time to come. Mr. SUMNER, too, will take a hand in it, and he will probably not be alone. The public will be interested to know what really was the reason for Mr. MOTLEY'S recall and what correspondence has taken place between him and the officials at Washington. It is for this reason that Mr. MOTLEY'S explanation will be looked for with considerable interest.

STRIKING BACK.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article appeared in the last Beaver *Radical* headed "State Treasurer," taken from the Armstrong *Republican*. The whole article is asserting of value and simply nonsense. I am at W. W. Irwin, of this county. There is not one single truth in it. I am surprised that a paper having *any claims to respectability* would copy it. To the people of this county that know the editor of the Armstrong *Republican* his abuse would only be praise, for he hates every man who is virtuous and good, as they are a living rebuke to him.

There is no man who stands higher to-day in the estimati on of the people of Beaver county than Gener al W. W. Irwin. He is a gentleman in every respect, and an honest, honora ble one. Every one knows that he has managed the Treasury in the interest of the State, and has paid off more State debt than any of his predecessors ever did in the same time. An article set up "Veritas," in a late *Radical* as a Harrisburg correspondent, gives a history of the State Treasurers for the past fifteen years, more particularly with reference to their being friends or foes to the Cian Cameron, and pronounces R. W. Mackey the only one who was entirely subservient to the Camerons, and, since the reign of the Republican party, the only Treasurer who was an "unexceptionable financier;" also, that he was bold enough to stand up before the Committee of the Legislature and give an account of his stewardship. But what did he say, Mr. "Veritas," when asked if he ever got compensation for deposits, the only question the people felt any particular interest in having an answer? He *refused to answer*. With regard to his able financiering, that is something we read about in his own newspaper, the Mackey organ, which says: "Under the able management of Hon. W. W. Irwin, Mr. Quay is a man of undoubted talent, and he has his satellites do dirty work that he would not do himself. One of the most venomous articles that ever appeared in his paper was one published in the Gazette on the 23d inst. against Irwin was over the signatures of J. S. Rutan and W. C. Shurlock (our so-called Representatives), who brag about their popularity in this county, and the overwhelming majority Shurlock had at the last election. He had fifteen majority, and Rutan polled two hundreds of Irwin's friends voted for him because they were strong party men, and preferred any Republican to a Democrat.

S.

BEAVER VALLEY, December 6, 1870.

THE New York *Tribune* has a letter from Chicago under date of December 1st, in which distilling is said to be at a stand, the ruling prices just justifying increased production. He thinks that the increase of the internal revenue tax on whisky will be but of temporary good effect to the country, and in the end none whatever, but rather an injury; while to the revenue, past experience would seem to indicate that it would be a most unwise measure.

The West is said to be hoping for a rebate on spirits exported, equal in amount to nearly the tax collected, believing that it would greatly stimulate the distilling production at home and the home consumption of the corn crop, both benefiting the section and being a use for the national revenue.

The packing of pork, down to the present time, has reached about 125,000 head at this point; smaller interior points are promising to pack more this year than last. Prices for live hogs are kept up to a point that leaves little or no profit to packers. Good hogs are from $6 50 to $6 60 per 700 pounds gross; extra choice $6 75; mess pork, $19 25 to $19 50, and for future delivery $18 87 1-2 less.

General business is very fair and there is a feeling of confidence among our merchants. Money promises to be easy during the winter, though the needs of our packers will be very considerable.

No city in the Mississippi valley has an equal interest with Pittsburgh in the election of Mr. Richard Montgomery, of New York City, lately presented to the notice of the St. Louis Board of Trade. If half that is claimed for it is correct. This invention it of a method of corrugating iron, so that the entire skeleton of a vessel, the ribs, deck beams, keelson, angle irons, braces, &c., shall make a craft, when built according to his plans, that will be stronger, lighter, and by consequence more capacious, and only a trifle more expensive than a wooden ship. Mr. Montgomery is willing to take one-fourth of the stock of a company to build river vessels on his plan, and, among other inforsements, presents a letter from Samuel Sneden, represented as "one of the most extensive ship-builders in New York city." Mr. Sneden says:

"I have examined your iron, and have made calculation on its weight and strength, and I find that in the construction of a Sound steamer of one thousand tons, carefully built, it came one hundred tons in weight less than on a wooden frame, and in using it for screws, bilge streak and beams I can save one hundred tons more, which makes at least two hundred tons in favor of iron ships. In the difference in the draft of water of not less than ten inches and a capacity for weight of forty cable feet more; and I should think its strength, built upon your plan, vastly superior to a vessel constructed of wood."

The saving of two hundred tons dead weight, and of ten inches draught upon a boat of one thousand tons burden, and of proportional amounts upon vessels of other sizes, will commend itself to river men, and should give iron masters a hint as to a new business opening almost limitless in extent. That is, if these claims are well founded.

Orange trees on the Southern coast of Florida, it is reported, produce fruit equal to that grown in Sicily.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Bless your heart, man! Why speak so doubtingly as to say? It is preposterous. Orange trees are even now being shipped to the Northern market from Florida by the tens of thousands? Within the present month we have ourselves plucked them from the trees there of a quality that Sicily knows not of. The height of the season is now approaching. In ten years Florida will supply all our country with oranges. In the last two or three years thousands of acres have been put into orange groves, and the fever is barely began to rage. While a large majority of the enthusiasts will weary and abandon the enterprise, the trees will grow and Florida will inevitably become in the orange line what Delaware is as a grower of peaches.

THE Philidelphia *Ledger* states that the committee composed of the representatives of the trunk roads, to arrange for a consolidation and division of the earnings on through business, have appointed to meet at the close of the present month to settle details, the main features of the arrangement having, as is understood, been agreed upon. We do not exactly understand, says the *Ledger*, what is to be concluded at this proposed meeting, but it is supposed to have for its object the reduction of competition the in transportation business, the increase of railway profits and the concentration of power in the hands of the managers of a few of the great trunk railroads connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the interior.

FORTER may delude himself with the impression that because his name has been sent to the Senate (which may confirm him) he is not held in contempt by the great body of the American people; less, however, on account of his Welles letter than the poltroon performance in attempting to excuse it. Such performance would certainly have justified General Grant in withdrawing the nomination for Admiral; but he has chosen to take his own view of the matter. It is not, however, the view of a great many fair minded persons, who wish nothing but good to the President. Nothing can redeem Porter—not even the magnanimous conduct of General Grant in sending his name to the Senate.

WHAT shall be said of the statment—and fact no doubt—that Oliver Logan is one of the best engaged and best paid lecturers of the present day? The query is larger so much as the public. If they will be fools it is not her fault certainly; and it argues some smartness on her part that she is able to retail her stuff at such quick sale and high rates. But what does it argue that men of genius, learning and attainments are seldom able to get an engagement, or hearers when they do? Is there not just a touch of the showman in all this lecture business?

Par Excellence, in language at once graceful and forcible, remarks that "a fellow by the name of Warner," was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for United States Senator in Alabama. The propriety and even elegance of such language will be appreciated when it is understood that this "fellow" is now United States Senator, was a gallant officer in the war against the rebellion, and is a cultivated gentleman. It is probable that *Par Excellence* is "the fellow" after all.

IN giving publicity to the Pope's curse against King Victor Emanuel (published in another column) the Philadelphia *Post* with shocking irreverence remarks that "every honest swearer should get it by heart, for it is a great curse to get off when a man treads on your corns. Ladies might use it when their husbands come down late to breakfast. Indeed, it would come in well on many domestic occasions, and, we trust, will soon become popular with car drivers and canal boatmen."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is going to be a fashionable thing in New York to live in flats. The new mode of living has taken with those set the fashions, and that is sufficient to make it go. Several young couples and families are preparing to betake themselves to "flats." Houses are being built or reconstructed on Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth streets, Fifth avenue, near Central Park, to meet the new demand. Each floor represents a complete house or home to itself, embracing kitchen, parlor, sitting room, etc., etc. The introduction of the "flat" mode of living will tell heavily on the revenues of boarding house keepers and tenement building owners.

A correspondent, who has means of judging, writing from Europe to a Boston paper, states that owing to the intense distress and privation prevailing among the peasantry of Alsace and Lorraine, as many as twenty-five thousand families would gladly go away, and that it would be a holy, noble work to rescue them from the sufferings that surround them. The people of these provinces are honest, industrious, and thrifty, and no better class of population could be found anywhere among emigrants.

The project of building an air line railroad between New York and Washington has a better prospect now than ever before, for the reason that its friends are well organized and the bill is ready to be put on passage in the House, whenever that body shall reach the Speaker's table for business.

The Hartford *Courant*, speaking for ex-Secretary Welles, says that neither Mr. Welles nor his former assistant, Mr. Faxon, had any agency in the publication of the Porter letter, nor know how it came to be published; but it says: "Secretary Welles, as a general rule, would not receive 'personal' letters upon official matters, and *placed this upon file.*" So it seems some enemy in the Navy Department has done the trick.

A lady in Peekskill, New York, has had a vision of the Nathan murder, and only wants to see the murderer to identify him. Of this he is not entirely sure.

The car drivers of New Orleans are on a strike, as their fellows in New York lately were, and both on account of insufficient wages. They think fifty dollars per month, with eighteen dollars deducted for board, a small pay for sixteen or eighteen hours work out of twenty-four, and it is too.

The naughty boys of New Albany, Ind., are adepts in the "bean-flipping nuisance," whereof terrific man. and on one occasion when a glass in the Theological Seminary alone, and as the police are powerless, lynch law may be resorted to.

The latest scheme for reviving American commerce is developing in the House, a bill or permission to buy foreign built steamers to any company who will construct an equal number of similar vessels in the United States, with the privilege of establishing a trans-Atlantic line of steamers to carry passengers and mails, the foreign built ships to receive American registers without the payment of any fees.

Bills for the admission of New Mexico as the State of Lincoln, and a bill ing a Territorial government to the Indian Territory will soon be reported.

A young Swiss engineer has discovered a mode of telegraphing by the transmission of sound that promises great things.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold paid by the New York Associated Press for Atlantic cable dispatches, besides the expenses of European land lines, represents one item of newspaper cost.

The Chicago papers speak of a new play by a local journalist, with the sentimental title of the "Convict or the Mystery of Castle Holland," as a decided dramatic success.

The Rock Island, Ill., *Union*, tells of a single haul of thirty thousand pounds of fish, in one seine 600 feet long, from a small lake tributary to the Mississippi about four miles above New Boston.

A Yankee inventor claims to have devised a car in which an invalid can ride up or down a stairway or elevator way with no more exertion than to climb a one pound weight.

Because the appropriation for meteorological observations is nearly exhausted, a number of officers of the corps have been discharged. If these observations are as good for the public as has been thought, the system should not be suffered to go by default so soon.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* in giving a list of forty murders in that city, within the last thirty years, significantly remarks that, "at all times, in peace or war, it is a notable fact that by far the larger proportion of these murders resulted directly from intoxicating liquors."

As sample orders for one day to New York dealers in counterfeit money, there is one from Wm. J. Fege, Palmyra, New York, for $10,000 Mr. Fege says he can distribute that amount among laborers whom he employs. Marian C. Howe, of Wilmington, N. C., wants $10,000, which she thinks would be "useful on my plantation."

The penny *Sun* is Boston's ninth daily, but Pittsburgh is still ahead of the "American Athens" in the number of her papers.

M. C. Stearns, Esq., is to try the hazardous experiment of erecting another opera house in Chicago, one that will, of course, be unsurpassed for grandeur, &c.

Brown University has just received the largest Holtz electrical machine in the world. It produces electricity by induction, instead of friction. It has a thirty inch plate, and is capable of producing a fifteen inch spark, while the largest friction machines can produce but a three inch spark under the same circumstances as the will one of twelve inches.

At Newport it is proposed to erect a number of cottages, on the same grounds, in connection with a larger building, which will accommodate about fifty boarders, and also contain the kitchen from which the occupants of the cottages are to be supplied with food. One of the most desirable and beautiful sites on the island has been secured for the purpose.

The fact that Wm. H. Aspinwall, the great steamship owner of New York, has bought eight thousand acres of land extending across the Peninsula at Norfolk, Virginia, may indicate something of advantage to that town.

The manifest of the stores is composed of grain, starch, slippery elm, sulphuric acid and water, and is profitable at twenty-five cents a bottle, since it costs but five cents a bottle.

While in old days clipper ships made the run from China to New York in eighty days, the steamer Higa, the second of the superintendence of Pacific Railroad steamers, has been over one hundred days *en route*, and it is considered, therefore, that the line will be heavily patronized on its completion. The complaints which have been made that teas brought by the overland route are damaged by, the continual jarring of the railroad, has no foundation in fact, as upon examination teas brought by this route, no difference can be distinguished except that the boxes brought by rail are much fresher and more fragrant, and consequently much better, than those brought by way of other routes. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are about to build four large propellers for this class of freights.

The people of the United States expend $20,000,000 a year in candles alone, to say nothing of the amounts annually expended in sugar ornaments, ices, jellies &c. Of domestic confectionery New York supplies fully one-half, and there are within the city limits establishments manufacturing candy alone, whose individual sales of this one commodity will approximate a million dollars annually. The old-fashioned "stick candy" has of late given way in part to the French inventions of drops, crystals, nougats, caramels &c., and the trade in these articles is continually increasing.

The coal mines of Great Britain produced this year 107,000,000 tons, worth £27,000,000, and the furnaces made 5 500,000 tons of pig iron.

STATE POLITICS.

Colonel Frank C. Hooton, a prominent member of the Chester county bar, is spoken of by several Republican papers as a fit candidate for the office of Auditor General. The Delaware county *Republican* says of him, "his acquaintance with Colonel Hooton justifies us in full endorsing every work of commendation bestowed upon him. As a soldier he was gallant and brave—his deportment on all occasions received the warm praise of his superior officers. As District Attorney of our sister county, the ability with which he has prosecuted the cases of the Commonwealth has gained for him a high reputation for legal ability; and that he is a person whose acquaintance and unquestioned integrity, no one will dispute."

Judge Chapman has declined being a candidate for re-election in the Montgomery district, notwithstanding his former acquiescence, not desiring to seek the office, and "be involved in a protracted partizan conflict, wholly repugnant to his sense of propriety, and inconsistent with his position as a Judge."

"Invisible," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Bulletin*, has some remarks on railroad legislation, says: "Direct bribery is rarer than many suppose. I believe, as a rule with very few exceptions, only those are bribed who want to be. Many members suspend work in the legislature and are never approached. I never heard of one who refused a bribe. There are two kinds of legislators who are never approached by the professional lobbyist—the rankest fools and the honest ones. The former can be reached through other means; the latter, never. * * * Still on the side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It operates much oftener on the defensive than on the offensive. A very great portion of the proposed railroad legislation is offered expressly to try to 'pluck' something out of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and, as may be supposed, that concern is kept in constant hot water. But it has the business well organized, and so soon as a bill is read in place, it is copied at the Company's expense, and sent to headquarters in Philadelphia. Beside this outside 'ring,' who keep up a reputation for honesty by bellowing 'Pennsylvania Railroad,' there is another, in the interest of a powerful New York corporation, who leave no effort untried to cripple and embarrass their most formidable competitor."

Good Words from our Neighbors.

From the Beaver Valley Herald.

There is at the present time no daily paper published in the State, and perhaps none in the country outside of New York, which equals the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. This may appear to be a sweeping assertion, but it is nevertheless the fact, for the latest, freshest and best arranged news for the latest and most reliable market stock reports, reports, river and oil intelligence, and everything that relates to finance and trade, for the most ably conducted editorial and reportorial departments, indeed for all things that go to make up a first-class daily newspaper, the COMMERCIAL stands unsurpassed, bears the palm. Its enterprise and skill, solid ability and farsightedness are evinced in its every issue. Which Hastings professes to court.

Colonel George W. Hughes, formerly an officer of the Engineer Corps and a member of Congress, has died at his home in Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

Of fifty-five Senators reported, only fourteen keep house in Washington, and fourteen others board at first-class establishments. Three, only, board at the dearest hotel, viz., Anthony, Fenton, and Rice of Arkansas. The chief housekeepers are Colfax, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Edmunds, Harlan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stockton and Stewart. Of ninety-three Representatives and Delegates only five keep house.

Five years ago the magazines unanimously refused Bret Harte's writings, and now they are anxiously competing to secure his contributions, and one, it is said, deems itself lucky to be promised twelve articles by him for $500.

Pity poor England, for Martin Farquahr Tupper is to give public readings from his own writings, especially the "Proverbial Philosophy."

At public receptions at the White House, General Michler does the honors of presenting all the guests on my name to Mrs. Grant, the Marshal of the District rendering a like service to the President.

Erlanger, son-in-law of John Slidell, is growing rich again by selling provisions to the Parisians.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, desiring to write a new and complete history of the defense of Sebastapol, calls upon all who know anything about it, officers or private, to tell him upon the one condition that strict truth must be observed.

Mr. Derby has lately brought to New York perhaps the richest collection of art treasures yet brought to America from Europe.

THE ANATHEMA MARANATHA

Or Everlasting Curse of the Roman Catholic Church, Promulgated against Victor Emmanuel.

By authority of the Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; and of the holy canons, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, mother and mistress of our Saviour; and of the celestial virtues, angels, archangels, thrones, dominations, powers, cherubims and seraphims; and of all the holy patriarchs and prophets; and of all the holy apostles and evangelists; and of the holy innocents (who, in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to sing the new song), and of the holy martyrs and holy confessors, and of the holy virgins; and of all the saints, together with all the holy and elect of God, we do denunciate and anathematize him, and from the threshold of the holy Church of God do we separate and sequester him, that he may be tormented in eternal excruciating sufferings, together with Dathan and Abiron, and those who say to the Lord God, "Depart from us; we desire none of your ways." As fire is quenched with water, so let the light of him be put out for evermore.

May the Father who created man curse him. May the Son who suffered for us curse him. May the Holy Ghost who is given to us in baptism curse him. May the Holy Cross which Christ for our salvation triumphing over His enemies erected in the holy Church, curse him. And Eternal Virgin Mary, Mother of God curse him. May St. Michael, the advocate of souls, curse him. May all the angels and archangels, principalities and powers, and all the heavenly armies curse him. May the glorious precursor and St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter, and St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and all other of Christ's Apostles, together curse him. And may the rest of his Disciples and four Evangelists, who by their preaching converted the universal world) and may the holy and wonderful company of martyrs and confessors who, by their holy works, are found pleasing to God Almighty), curse him.

May the Creator of the Holy Virgins (who, for the honor of Christ have despised the things of the world) damn him; may all the Saints (who, from the beginning of the world are God's friends) damn him; may the heavens and the earth, and all the holy things remaining therein damn him.

May he be damned wherever he be; whether in the house or in the field, whether in the highway or the byway, whether in the wood or the water, or in the Church. May he be cursed in living and in dying, in eating and drinking, in being hungry and thirsting, in slumbering and sleeping, in watching or walking, in standing or sitting, in lying down or working, mitigated and blasphemed, and in bloodletting.

May he be cursed in all the faculties of his body. May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly. May he be cursed in his hair. May he be cursed in his brains. May he be cursed in the crown of his head and in his temples. In his forehead and in his ears. In his eyebrows and in his cheeks. In his jaw bones and in his nostrils. In his foreteeth and in his grinders. In his lips and in his throat. In his shoulders and in his wrists. In his arms, his hands and in his fingers.

May he be damned in his mouth, in his breast, in his heart, and in all the viscera of his body; may he be damned in the veins and in his groin; in his thighs and genital organs, in his hips and in his knees; in his legs, feet and in his nails.

May he be cursed in all the joints and articulations of his members. From the top of his head to the sole of his foot may there be no soundness in him.

May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of His majesty, curse him, and may Heaven, with all the powers that move therein, rise up against him—curse and damn him!

Amen. So be it. Amen.

THE rights of the Louisville Bridge Company are to be the subject of litigation, the attack coming, not from the river men, but from Wm. E. Culver, of Washington city, who was a great man in Louisville before the crash of 1857, swallowed up his railroad bonds, mortgages and real estate situated in various States. Mr. Culver now appears and claims that many years ago a charter was obtained from the Kentucky Legislature authorizing the construction of a bridge over the falls of the Ohio. The project languished, and the charter became void by limitation. In 1856 another charter for the same purpose was obtained in both the Kentucky and Indiana Legislatures, and the corporators built a portion of the abutments, but could not command the capital, and so sold out their rights to Culver for $500. He was flush in those days, and bought the charter because it was a good thing, even if he didn't use it. This was before his failure and when he made his assignment he did not include this property, attaching but little value to it, and, perhaps, not thinking of it at all. The present company obtained some supplemental legislation in the matter, but Culver and his lawyers contend that as the absolute owner of the charter the Legislature cannot divest him of Culver of the rights they had already granted him as the assignee of the original corporators. The plaintiff avers that he is prepared to substantiate his claim by incontestible proofs. The case promises to be of great interest.

WILD cat preserved in wine and nicely stuffed and roasted is a game delicacy that Pennsylvania forests offer to epicures. A party of Hoboken hunters some days ago in a trip to Pike county, this State, got plenty of game, both large and small, but chiefly a catamount. They feel the length and the largest ever killed in the mountains. Squire Bisque was the lucky marksman who brought down the animal, and he invited the company to his home on their return to New Jersey, where they tried the roasted wild cat and pronounced it excellent eating. The French guests, it is said, would eat "partake of no other kind of meat." This closing sentence in the New York *Times*, long account makes the entire "Frenchy" and doubtful.

THERE is reason to fear that cable facilities will be greatly restricted for a considerable time to come. Only one cable is an unimpaired condition, and experience has shown how liable cables are to give out. The broken cables cannot be repaired for several weeks yet, and the only one that is working is so so taxed with business as to lead to an increase of the rates and a diminution of the volume of the despatches.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James F. Fields, in the first of the series of "Our Whispering Gallery," in the *Atlantic*, for January, gives some very entertaining reminiscences of Thackeray, from which we quote: "As he wrote from month to month, and liked to put off the inevitable chapters till the last moment, he was often in great tribulation. I happened to be one of a large company whom he had invited to a six o'clock dinner at Greenwich one summer afternoon, several years ago. We were all to go down from London, as could be a particular room in the hotel, where he was to meet us at six o'clock, sharp. Accordingly, we took steamboat and gathered ourselves together in the reception room at the appointed time. When the clock struck six, our host had not arrived from his part of the compact. His hurry figure was yet wanting among the company assembled. As the minutes were counted off, seven, eight, nine and so there was no one present to introduce us, a principal office fell upon the room, and we anxiously looked out of the windows, hoping every moment that Thackeray would arrive. This nervous state of things went on for one hour; still no Thackeray and no dinner. The English reticence would not allow any remark as to the absence of our host. Everybody fell serious, and a great gloom fell upon the assembled party. Still no Thackeray. The landlord, the butler and the waiters rushed in and out of the room, shrieking for the non-arrival of the feast, which had long arrived. It was confidentially whispered by a late gentleman, with a hungry look, that the dinner was utterly spoiled twenty minutes ago, when we ought to have begun to eat, and Thackeray bounced into the room. He had not changed his morning dress, and ink was still upon his fingers. Changing one of his hands and pirouetting briskly on one leg, he cried out, 'Thank Heaven, the last sheet of The Virginians has just gone to the printer.' He made no apology for his late appearance, introduced nobody, was full of spirits and at every body, and begged us all to be seated as quickly as possible. His exquisite delight at completing his book swept away every other feeling, and we all shared his pleasure, albeit the dinner was overdone throughout."

The New York *Globe* calls Kate Fields the "Rose of the Rostrum," Olive Logan the "Lily of the Lyceum" and Lilian Edgarton the "Pearl of the Platform."

Congressman Cullom, author of the anti-polygamy bill, says to the rumors that he is be Governor of Utah, that he can't afford it.

A bitter personal quarrel, begun last winter between Supervisor Tweed, now a convict in the first house of detension, when the Senators should hands vigorously.

The curious law in relation to over the property of Rachel Ostrom, the old maid miser of Poughkeepsie, has brought her love letters, written just sixty years ago by James W. Gosley, afterwards a lawyer in Cincinnati. He was an eccentric man, and on one occasion when a court of three judges overruled his motion, he gravely informed the learned judges that they put him in mind of a Tartar team. One of the Judges, not exactly understanding the figure, replied that what kind of a team that was. Mr. Gosley said it was a team much in use in South America, and was composed of two mules and a jackass. He was imprisoned for contempt of court, as the people of old did not thought, without just cause, for in the exciteof his confinement on this occasion he translated him for Congress, but he was triumphantly elected from the First District of Ohio, being General Wm. H. Harrison, who afterwards elected President of the United States. The lady mentioned in the series is Miss Williams, daughter of a Cincinnati millionaire, by whom he had several children. He died with in the last few years.

The latest quarrel in New York journalistic circles is between Hugh Hastings of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and James Brooks, of the *Express*, who have occupied adjoining residences on Fifth avenue and been on the best terms. Some private trouble prompted Mr. Hastings to charge that Mr. Brooks had been guilty of corruption in Congress, and the *Express* retaliated by publishing Hastings' forgeries in the Albany Safety Fund of thirty-five years ago. The quarrel has since grown to bitterness, and Brooks threatens a libel suit, which Hastings professes to court.

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Of fifty-five Senators reported, only fourteen keep house in Washington, and fourteen others board at first-class establishments. Three, only, board at the dearest hotel, viz., Anthony, Fenton, and Rice of Arkansas. The chief housekeepers are Colfax, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Edmunds, Harlan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stockton and Stewart. Of ninety-three Representatives and Delegates only five keep house.

Five years ago the magazines unanimously refused

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 10 1870.

The demand for loans during the past week has been heavy enough to absorb the bulk of the loanable means of the banks, and borrowers are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining the discounts their business required. As we remarked before some of the banks are imperative in requiring maturing paper to be paid off without any reduction. This applies more particularly to such outside paper that was discouraged during an easier condition of the market. Customers are indulged, as usual, with renewals, and checking being pretty heavy, and deposits correspondingly light, the ability of many of the banks is considerably curtailed to increase their discount lines. There will not be much change until after the close of the present year, when the income in deposits from dividends and settlements, usually replenishes largely the loan market.

There has been more than usual activity in some of our prime dividend stocks during the week. Bank shares are still readily wanted at the advanced prices. Allegheny Valley 7 30 bonds seem scarce. Holders are unwilling to sell under the impression that they will gradually work up to par. Columbia oil stock is firm, and little offered for sale.

There was a decided speculative movement in the government list, and dealings were more than usually active as compared with the course of the market for the past month. The intimation that the pending coupon which matures January 1 had induced freer purchases seems confirmed in the sudden advance in prices to-day. The improvement was first exhibited more particularly to the issues which drew interest January and July, but towards the close of the week was more distributed with the upward movement, especially as the stronger tone of the gold market had effect in the way of a slight reduction in the London quotation. The advance averaged nearly one half per cent, which is a wide fluctuation in government bonds.

The New York *Herald* says: The "bulls" in the stock market followed up their late triumphs by active purchases of the leading speculative shares, particularly those upon which dividends are payable this month. The movement already noted in government bonds seems to have its parallel in this department of business, as if the speculative feeling of the street were suddenly stimulated by a common motive. The process of winning the dividend is an old strategem with the cliques. By holding stocks at the time of closing the transfer books, they collect the dividend in cash. Subsequently the low price of their stocks, when ex dividend, never affects the dividend, gives them a good market on which to sell, if so disposed. Furthermore, it is apparent from what has already appeared in Congress that the questions of the currency and specie payments will be avoided as much as possible. Not a word will be uttered to them, unless made suggestions concerning them. Even the Secretary Boutwell in his report to Congress, in which he announces the Western members are a unit in opposition to forcing specie payments, and the contraction of the currency. The fifty-four million bill is regarded at present as to meet all the requirements for new banking facilities, and the existence of such a bill stops all attempts at financial legislation contemplating a contraction of greenbacks. It possesses the requisite elasticity to meet the financial questions of the hour. It is a grand governor built on the most approved principle of machinery which will expand banking facilities as they are needed, and contract the legal reserve according as the situation requires. The removal of apprehension on the subject of Congressional interference with the paper currency finances was the secret of the more confident movement at the Stock Exchange to-day.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	107¾
U. S. 10-40s	105¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¼
Union Pacific Railroad	92
Central Pacific Railroad	107¾
Currency Pacific	110¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 83 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 10, 1870.	9:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
C & N	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Do scrip	85¾	85¾	86	85¾	86
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Harlem	132	133	133	133	133
Illinois Central	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½
Lake Shore	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	93
Cleve. and Pitts	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Northwestern	80	80	80	80	80
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Wabash	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
St. Paul	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Ex. Dividend.					

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	34
Catawissa, preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	60
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119½
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼
Reading	51¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commissions and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 10, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, with a moderate inquiry for most of the leading articles; it is, however, too near the first of the year to look for activity to any extent in any department, as general settlement takes place about the 1st. After that time, with the new tariff in operation, we may look for increased activity in most departments, after stock-taking is over. The weather continues pleasant for the season. Our rivers are at a moderate stage; all our packets are running on time and doing a fair business. Produce—Receipts are fully up to the demand; prices were governed by the receipts, and have undergone no reporable change. Flour—Market steady, with a good demand. The leading houses are well supplied with standard brands and are well satisfied with the condition of the market. The mills have a good stock of wheat on hand and are running full time. They supply the local trade and occasionally furnish a few hundred barrels for other and distant markets. Groceries—We can report a fair market with an increased activity as relates to sugars, the stock of which has been reduced to a limited amount, and as the first of January is near at hand, dealers are not inclined to increase their stock just at the time. Bacon and Provisions—The market was steady with a limited stock to operate with. New bacon was announced for sale on Saturday for the first time.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The market may be reported as at a standstill, the supply being up to the demand. The receipts since our last were light, viz., 26 barrels; we can report sales as in 10 to 30 barrel lots at $2 50@2 75 per barrel; fancy lots sold at from 25c to 50c more.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is scarcely equal to the demand; sales choice lots at 7@8c per gallon; inferior at less rates.

ASHES—The demand was fair and sales were regular. Sola Ash—Sold on 55 per cent. 2½@2¾c ₱ lb; common at ¾ cent. 2½c ₱ lb. Pearls—Potash 7@7½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Firm market only at a fair supply; prices were steady but unchanged; we can report sales at $1 70@1 75 ₱ bushel, as per quality and size.

BUTTER—We have reported sales of new sugar cured hams, the first of the season, at 16½c ₱ lb; shoulders 12½c; no sides yet from Smoke house.

LARD—Sales now in tierces 12½c.

BUCKWHEAT—Market firm; sales reported at 80@85c ₱ bu.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices still high. We quote at $3 25@3 50 ₱ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.

BAR LEAD—Sells in a regular way at 10½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The receipts since our last were 89 packages, with a good supply in the market. We are noted sales of fresh roll at 28@30c; fair to medium lots 26@28c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5½@6½c per lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 4½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 3-lb cans $1 25 ₱ dozen, $6 00 per dozen.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c; star mid weight 29c, short weight 17c; sperm 180@190c.

CIDER—A fair article is worth $6 ₱ bbl; prime $7@8 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market contains a fair supply. We can report sales Western Reserve at 15c; New York Goshen 15½@15½c; Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16½@17c ₱ lb. Receipts 471 boxes.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There has been a reduction in the price, and we quote reasonable at $5 25@5 75.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Basle berries common at $18 ₱ barrel; choice quantities $22@25 00 ₱ barrel.

CIDER—A fair article is worth $6 ₱ bbl; prime $7@8 ₱ bbl.

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CONCENTRATED LYE—There has been a reduction in the price, and we quote reasonable at $5 25@5 75.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Basle berries command $18 ₱ barrel; choice quantities $22@25 00 ₱ barrel.

CARBON OIL—In good supply; sales of standard brands in new barrels 20½@21c in a jobbing way 22@22½c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 60@3 80 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for certain descriptions is fair for jobbing, leaving lots up. We are reported sales at the following: Apples 6@7c for sliced, and 4@4½c for quarters and 1½@2c for halves. Our stock dull; new scive.

DRIED HOMINY—Sales of small lots for peeling, and prices now rule at $3 50@3 75 ₱ lb, as to size and quality.

EGGS—Market unsettled; packed 22@23c; fresh 30@32c.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand. We quote Prime 45@c; currants 12@c; layer raisins $3 90 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 10c ₱ pound.

PEANUTS—The new crop is beginning to arrive and we are reported sales at 6@8c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Sold to a moderate extent at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no particular change. The demand was fair, and sales were to a moderate extent. The receipts were: Oats, 662 sacks; rye 102 sacks; barley, 241 sacks; wheat, 657 sacks; corn, 1,581 sacks. Sales are reported at the following: Wheat, white, $1 36@1 38@1 25; red winter $1 15@1 18@1 20 per bushel. Oats are in demand and ruling higher; sales by the car load at 45@46c; store 45@50c. Corn—The receipts are increasing and prices not as firm; sales new ear at 80@85c; old nominal. Rye scarce, and some fancied held at $0@85c. Barley in fair but unchanged; sales of $0@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

HAY—$16 ₱ ton on track, baled, on wharf at $18@19; wagon $16@18 ₱ ton.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HOPS—Crop light; sales at 25c ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Buffalo at $2 50.

LARD OIL—Prices are firm and a fair trade reported. We quote Extra No. 1 $1 15 ₱ gallon; No 2 do. at 80c; Elephant oil 95c; Lowering 65c; Cincinnati do $1 15 ₱ gallon; prices are firm.

RAGS—The demand is fair. Prices have undergone no change. We note regular sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 60@1 10; middlings $1 45@1 80; seconds $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 75@80c; Cuba 70@75c; Porto Rico 60@70c; Demarara 75c.

POTATOES—The market was moderately supplied with a fair trade demand, we are reporting sales at the following: Early Rose, 50@55c; Peachblows, 50@55c; turkeys, five, $1@$1 50 each; dressed, 14@16c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peachblows are selling at 95@$1; Buckeyes and Prince Alberts, 90@95c; Jersey Sweets $3 50@4 50 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $4 00.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

SALT—The supply continues fair, with sales in a regular way at $3 50@3 60 ₱ ton at the mills; $4@5 at $3 ton from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley, 9½c; Dobbins, 9c; Cincinnati, No. 1, 8c.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one. The demand for clover is increasing, although the sales were more limited at present not wanted. Flaxseed sold at $2 10@2 12 per bushel, $2 15@2 20 ₱ bushel. Timothy ranges from $3 50 to $4 ₱ bushel.

SUGAR—Sales in the car load at $1 60@1 65 from store at the usual advance.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½@3½c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—The market is overstocked, and dull, with sales at 40@50c.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at $7@8½c.

VINEGAR—Prices have declined to 31 ₱ lb, and the supply is light.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 00; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

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The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous weeks; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

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Thursday, Dec. 8	1,297	845	2,470
Friday, Dec. 9	1,807	1,668	1,758
Saturday, Dec. 10	1,907		2,217
Total for week	6,945	6,881	11,426
Since Jan. 1	967,872	174,727	509,662
To December 3, 1870	994,777	180,198	574,088
Same time 1869	884,341	149,795	474,310
Same time 1868	1,042,885	178,573	507,311

BUSINESS.

The market since our last weekly review has undergone a variety of changes. The principal movement was the sharp rising of the "bulls" movement in the oil regions. This movement has maintained the price of the raw article for some time. On Friday it was generally understood that a compromise had been made between the contending parties. The consequence was that the only demand for oil was for the month's delivery to fill existing contracts at a decline in prices. The decline since the compromise ranged from ½ to ¾c per gallon, and the impression is that the bottom has not yet been reached. Refined oil was very dull at lower prices.

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The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
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From same time 1866	1,214,169
From same time 1865	1,078,873

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Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,187	11,426
Total	27,921	17,767

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to December 10th, 1870, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	140,753	180,198
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	434,310	578,088
Total	575,063	758,198

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	45,000	55,000
Refined, bbls	6,000	3,000
Total	51,000	58,000

SATURDAYS OPERATIONS.

The market on Saturday was a dull one. This, however, is generally the case on the last day of the week. In regard to crude the entire sales were just 1,000 barrels. The nominal rates were: Spot or December 9@9 1-16c; buyers option, December, 9@9 1-16c; January, 8½@9c. There was no purchasers for future delivery.

SALES.

500 bbls spot 91-16
500 bbls spot ..... 9 c

REFINED

In the absence of sales we can only furnish the asking prices we have seldom noticed less inclination to take hold. We quote as follows: December, 25@26c; January, 24@25c; February 22½@23c; March to June 21½@22c; April to August 20@20c.

OIL BARRELS

In good demand, with more buyers than sellers at $1 40@1 45. Sales 1,000 city make in lots, on spot, at $1 85.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, December 10, closing on the 9th.—*The Herald* says: Crude on Lower Creek 8½ the asking, and 9@9 the selling price; on Upper Creek 8@10 the selling figure.

SALES.

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1,000 bbls on Lower creek 8 10
1,000 bbls on upper creek 8 35
500 bbls on lower creek, 46 gravity 9 45

REPORT OF THE INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Stock on hand, December 1, 3,3,255 bbls; add shipments during November 331,493; total, 1,667,027 deduct stock on hand, November 1, 485,215 bbls; balance, showing production for the month of November 1,181,812 bbls; daily production, 17,414.

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SHAMBURG, December 10—There is a fair demand 8 on road and $2 70@2 80 at wells.

OIL CITY, December 10—Market quiet and weaker, with 9 off; 46 gravity 10c; low-gravity creek; $3 60@3 65 at Oil City; gravity 10@15c less.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10—Market quiet but firm at 24@25c. W. 29@29½c; futures not inquired after. Crude 10@10½c; 5.0 sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 10—Market very quiet and tending lower; $4 50@3 25.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, December 10, 3:00 P. M.—Market very quiet; crude nominal at 9c; refined weak and now offered freely at 23½c for contracts, and buyers have entirely withdrawn; cargoes still held at 23c, but there has been none sold for several days.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—The refined market is dull; December 22@23½c; January and February 23½; January to March 23¾; March 23c bid; April to August 21½c. Crude 9½c.

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TITUSVILLE, December 10.—Market easier on account of the failure of the corner yesterday, but new gravity are scarce and in good demand, there is 10@15c change in the gravities; 46 to 45 at 8 10; 39 to 40 at $2 30; Fagundus $2 60@2 70.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 10.—Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; about $2 70 is the price.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 10.—Market very quiet and dull; sales 2,000 bbls at 9c.

BRADFORD, December 10.—Market opened dull and nothing doing, buyers offering to buy at $2 20 for irregular lots and $2 40 bid for gravity. No transactions and little disposition to buy or sell.

OIL CITY, December 10.—Lower road transpo. tion $2 30; gravity $3 60. Oil City irrespective lings $2 50. The average distance driven on foot is about 700 miles. Cost of driving about $2 per head, exclusive of 20 per cent. risk; time about two months. A Texas letter to the Pacific Railway, called Abilene, 670 miles from Kansas City, on the point at which most of them are received. Arriving at Abilene in good order, a mixed drove is held, at the following average figures: Beef cattle, 3 miles cows $12, three-year-olds $10; two-year-olds $8; one-year-olds $5. After being "grazed" through the summer, the three-year-olds was worth 20 per cent. more. Beef cattle, of average flesh, ready for market, are valued at $25. The cattle sent to market usually average about 900 pounds, and not unusually go over 1,000. They sell in St. Louis and Chicago at an average of 3½ cents per lb, or otherwise than below that price.

The return of the Texas cattle, however, are shipped direct to New York and other Atlantic cities. The price in New York averages eight cents per lb. This makes the value of a 900 pound steer, in the New York market, $72—or nearly double that in St. Louis and Chicago value. The additional freight, however, very nearly covers the difference in quotations. The freight from Abilene to St. Louis or Chicago is three dollars per head, and the freight from Abilene to New York or Boston is nearly four dollars as much as to St. Louis or Chicago; and there is, in addition, a 20 per cent. transportation risk, growing out of the increased risk of the road, all of which is demanded, 7 cents; and delaine wash 4@5c; fine unwashed 2@3c for choice, and 1@2c for fair to pulled wools sell at 30@40c for lambs and super.—*North American.*

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER PASSENGER RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wheeler & Co	1	Brown & Co	2
Wood, Foot & Co	1	Graham & Co	1
Lyon, Shorb & Co	1	Lewis, B. D. & Co	1
Reese, Graff & Dull	1		
Bell & Langley, &c	3		
Total	10		5

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. W. Pointon	1	Brown & Co	2
Sinnick & Co	2	Bryan & Caughey, &c	1
Total	3		3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Sinnick & Co	1	Brown & Co	2
Bryan & Caughey, &c	3		
Zug & Co	1		
Graham & Co	1		
Carr & Co	1		
Pittsburgh Mill Co, &c	7		
Fleming, P. & Co	2		
Byers & McCullough	2		
Total	20		2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith, &c	1	Brown & Co, &c	1
Total	1		1

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Lowrie Childs	1	Lyon, Shorb & co, &c	1
Total	1		1

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburg. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARDWARE.

Logan, Gregg & Co

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street.

Meat Cutters and Stuffers,

Horse Shoes and Nails,

Nail Rod,

BUILDING HARDWARE.

Which we offer at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock. Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS

Cutlery Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cutlery.

Table Knives and Forks,

Pocket Knives,

Butcher Knives,

Bread Knives,

Carving Knives,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

Price Lists furnished on application.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING

Daily on Commission—

Butter,	Bacon,
Eggs,	Potatoes,
Cheese,	Dried Fruit,
Lard,	Dressed Hogs,
Onions,	Apples,

General Agency Brookes' Mince Meat, and Sarver's Patent Carriage Wheels.

HENRY REA, Jr., 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

Office and Warehouse 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of inquiry answered with promptness.

SALE OF PARTNERSHIP INTEREST.—NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that I have sold all my interest in the firm of

PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF

To BENJAMIN PAGE, a copartner, and that I am no longer a member of said firm.

November 29, 1870. WM. S. MOKEE.

HARTWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Wt.	Price.
R Farrow	210	10,250	4 49
Mc Brom	40	1,900	4 50
Mc Geigh	179	8 head	4 50
Fleming & Co	179	14,550	4 65
Eriteman & P	96	8,850	4 65
Eriteman & P	96	7,620	4 65
Eriteman & C	172	14,600	4 65

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

S Gordon	105	15,180	4 80
Bell Bros	174	14,575	4 65
Raule	172	7,330	4 50
Hall	172	15,080	4 50
Lloyd	209	19,450	4 50
Fagundus	100	9,250	4 50
Ed Davis	185	13,710	3 45

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS FROM CHICAGO.

To New York	50c
To Buffalo, Dunkirk, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Belletre	30c
To Dunkirk	27½c
To Cleveland	27½c
To Toledo and Detroit	25c

Sugars—Unsettled, powdered and granulated 11½c; A 11c; coffee A 10½c; Extra C 10½c; C 9¾c; C yellow 9½@10¼c; Porto Rico, 11¼c for 11; and 12¼c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Havanas 11@11½c, new. 12½c; Cuba 10¾@11c; Havana, in boxes, 10½@10¾c; Manilla, 10@10¼c; Brazil, 10¼@10¾c, being an advance of ¼c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Denver & Elder's, 85c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 55c; silver drips, 50c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 45, 50 @55c.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 75@80c; Cuba 70@75c; Porto Rico 60@70c; Demarara 75c.

POTATOES—The market was moderately supplied with a fair trade demand, we are reporting sales at the following: Early Rose, 50@55c; Peachblows, 50@55c; turkeys, five, $1@$1 50 each; dressed, 14@16c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peachblows are selling at 95@$1; Buckeyes and Prince Alberts, 90@95c; Jersey Sweets $3 50@4 50 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $4 00.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

SALT—The supply continues fair, with sales in a regular way at $3 50@3 60 ₱ ton at the mills; $4@5 at $3 ton from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley, 9½c; Dobbins, 9c; Cincinnati, No. 1, 8c.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one. The demand for clover is increasing, although the sales were more limited at present not wanted. Flaxseed sold at $2 10@2 12 per bushel, $2 15@2 20 ₱ bushel. Timothy ranges from $3 50 to $4 ₱ bushel.

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SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½@3½c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—The market is overstocked, and dull, with sales at 40@50c.

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The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Movement to Secure Peace Between England and America—Canadian Claims Not Well Received—John Bright to Come to Washington—Victor Emanuel Decorating the Spanish Leaders—Great Meeting in the Pope's Behalf in London—A Large Gathering Denouncing the Queen and Cheering the English Republic—The British Government to Protect the Pope.

Favorable Words on the Alabama Question.

LONDON, December 10—The *Times* to-day has a striking and conciliatory editorial on the subject of the Alabama claims. It asks no indemnity for the insults heaped on England in consequence of the depredations of the Alabama, but craves a settlement of the claims, not merely because they are just, but for the purpose of inaugurating an era of better feeling and closer unity between the United States and Great Britain.

An Unfavorable View.

The *Morning Post* to-day sees no hope for better relations with the United States, as it says that best Americans avoid, or are driven from political life, while men like General Butler wield political influence, and an ostentatious courtesy is shown nations supposed to be unfriendly to England.

American Guns Released.

Five hundred cases of guns of Colt's manufacture, which were seized by the Government on their arrival here from America, have been delivered to the consignee.

Spanish Finances.

LONDON, December 8.—It is rumored in Madrid that Senor Moret proposes to suspend the payment of interest on the internal debt for twenty months, with the understanding that the bondholders are also to contract a loan, guaranteed by a mortgage upon the tobacco monopoly for five years. Senor Moret expects to reduce the budget for 1871 fully one-quarter, compared with that of the present year.

Aosta's Departure.

A dispatch from Florence says that the 23d of December has been fixed as the time for the Duke of Aosta's departure from Italy for Spain.

Vicompte Valletie

Has been appointed French Consul General at London.

Cable Repairs Prevented.

HEART'S CONTENT, December 10.—A heavy northeast storm prevails, the wind blowing a gale, with rain and sleet. The cable is running high, and there is no prospect of grappling the cables to-day.

Great Britain Protecting the Pope.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 7.—Mr. Gladstone's note announcing that the Government has taken care to make the provision necessary for the protection of the Pope, and the adequate support of his dignity and personal freedom and the independence of his spiritual functions excites surprise and criticism. The Government, by such a declaration made at this moment, intends a pointed reproof to the meeting of the great Catholic meeting at St. James's Hall on Friday, and confirms the feelings in this land, where rumors of an impending difficulty with America already cause alarm.

The London press to-morrow will howl over Mr. Gladstone's note concerning the protection of the Pope, declaring it an utter reversal of traditional English policy since the reformation.

Receiving Their Reward.

FLORENCE, December 9.—King Victor Emanuel has conferred the order of Annunziade upon Serrano, Prim, Repartero and Zorilla. At an audience given to the Spanish deputation, the King said: "I confide my son to the loyalty of the Spaniards."

Canada's Fish Policy Not Liked.

The impression is prevalent that the extreme Canadian view of the fishery dispute cannot be sustained.

Death.

LONDON, December 9.—The venerable Bryce Peacock, A. M., Arch Deacon of Limerick, is dead.

Unfriendly to England.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, December 7.—In some circles much disappointment is felt at President Grant's not taking a stronger position against England on the Alabama and Fisheries questions.

Powerful Movement in American Behalf.

An influential committee has been formed here, with Thomas Hughes as chairman, including many representative men, for the purpose of obtaining all possible security for the maintenance of peace with America. The committee, which formed some time since, considers it inexpedient to take public action until the Eastern question is settled.

A Big Job Predicted.

The proposal to buy the Alabama claims is regarded as a big job, concocted by the clique who have already pureneased the claims at a small figure, intending to make one hundred per cent. They are confident the Government would rather have such a large order and make its grievance seem greater.

The English Republic.

A large meeting of the Liberal League was held to-night, for the purpose of protesting against the dowry of the national money to the Princess Louise. Bitter speeches were made, contrasting the pauperism of the country, there being 137,000 paupers in London alone, and many dying of starvation, very lavish with the wealth of the Queen, who draws £60,000, besides other large sums for the royal family, for little or nothing in return. The least she might do is imitate the example of the poorest workman, and provide for her own children. An appeal is made to the entire people, ignorant and educated, to decide by ballot whether or not they should supercede the present cumbersome and inhuman system of government by the establishment of a republic. The speakers were Messrs. Howell, Mann and McCurrin.

River Neva Frozen.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 8.—The river Neva is frozen over and navigation is closed for the winter.

The Duke of Aosta's Speech.

MADRID, December 8.—The speeches of the King of Italy and the Duke of Aosta, made on the occasion of the presentation of the crown to the latter, are published. Prince Amelius said: "I have before me a speech and I hope happy course to pursue. You present to my view a more extended horizon, and invite me to duties always elevated, but now of the utmost moment. I accept the noble mission, conscious of its difficulties."

A Borr from a Window.

LONDON, December 9.—Francis Dorr, of New York, yesterday threw himself from a window of the Alhemarle Hotel in this city, and was killed.

Royal Gratitude.

The Princess Alice writes a letter to the Manchester committee, expressing her gratitude for the aid furnished the German wounded.

Explosion.

A frightful explosion occurred at a cartridge factory in Birmingham to-day. All the hands were at work at the time. Twenty-four were reported killed, and thirty or forty wounded.

Sheridan in Greece.

ATHENS, December 8.—General Sheridan has been presented to King George by American Minister Tuckerman.

John Bright for Washington.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 11.—The report is current in the clubs that John Bright is to be sent as special envoy to Washington to negotiate the settlement of the Alabama and Fisheries questions.

An Immense Catholic Meeting

Was held to-night in St. James Hall. The platform was crowded with nobility and gentry. Archbishop Manning said that the English Catholics are numerically few in number, but they echoed the voice of millions of Catholics in Ireland and America, and it must be heeded, belonging as it does, to the freest countries in the world.

The voice of Catholics in England, Holland and Belgian in behalf of the Pope is loud, in telling that he is morally a prisoner in the hands of a sanguinary church. Sir Geo. Grover said that statesmen must be taught that freland is not to be trifled with. Gladstone's name was received with mingled applause and shouts of disapprobation.

Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, December 8.—The Allan steamer Corinthian has arrived.

LONDON, December 8.—The German steamship Hansa, from New York, for Bremen, has arrived in Great Grimsby Harbor.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Banquet—Monthly Statistics—Debate Upon Resuming Specie Payments—The Merchants on the Mech at Sea as if they were Congressmen.

BUFFALO, December 10.—The Buffalo Board of Trade gave the visitors an elegant banquet last night; and as the festivities continued until a late hour, it was late this morning when Convention assembled, with small attendance. The President announced that the Executive Council had determined to inaugurate a system for the collection of monthly statistics from the various Boards of Trade for consideration. The Secretary read the following dispatch from the Postmaster General:

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1870.

Hamilton H. Hill, Secretary National Board of Trade:

Return my thanks to the National Board of Trade for the resolution in favor of abolishing the franking privilege. I deem that action very important, and believe it will have a great influence in perfecting our postal system. [Signed] JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution affirming the action of the Board in Richmond last year, viz.:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the best interests of the country imperatively demand the restoration of the specie standard of values at the earliest practicable period.

Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the resumption of specie payment can only be permanently effected when full crops, successful industry, and universal political harmony shall cause gold to flow hither and remain with us.

Resolved, That premature resumption will prove a curse and not a blessing.

Mr. Bailey, of Detroit, was in favor of reiterating the resolution adopted at Richmond. Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, moved to amend the resolution by adding the words "at the best interest of the country was to resume specie payment at the earliest practicable period, which was only to be done by the contraction of greenback currency." He spoke at some length on the subject, urging the absolute necessity of contracting the currency. He did not believe we could ever see the same prosperity we enjoyed before the war until we come to gold. He closed by offering the following resolution as a substitute.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the best interests of the country demand the specie standard at the earliest practicable period, and that this can be best accomplished by a steady, moderate contraction of the greenback currency.

Mr. McPherson, of St. Louis, spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Wetherill. Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, was opposed to the contraction of the currency, and thought the problem would work itself out satisfactorily in due time. We had been remarkably successful in arriving at the point where we are, without convulsion. He did not want to see this era of low prices. Mr. Opdyke, of New York, also spoke in opposition to precipitate contraction of the currency. He thought we should let well enough alone, and not do that which would destroy for the time being the prosperity of the country. Chittenden, of New York, said that the time had passed for Congress to do anything to hasten the resumption of specie payment. It should have been done at the close of the war, when gold was at 130 premium. The people of the country would not listen to contraction now, though we probably had even made more rapid progress to a safe position than we had. Speculation was at a lower ebb in the country, than it had been for several previous. Merchants bought just what they wanted and no more. He was in favor of letting the subject alone. Wetherill entirely agreed with Chittenden that we ought to be satisfied where we were, without unnecessarily attempt to hasten things. He thought the action had at Richmond should be affirmed. Ober, of Milwaukee, spoke at some length, claiming that the present premium on gold was not to be taken as indicating our approach to specie payment. We had adopted in our currency two standards of value. That of our greenbacks and that of our bonds. Governor of Philadelphia, thought the whole thing was in a nut shell. The Treasury, acting as a national bank, should take charge of and regulate the matter. It was simply a question of courage. He proposed to prevent bank ruptcy, and introduce into finance what we introduced into political affairs, viz.: That the credit of the United States must be incorporated into the present banking system, and work in common with it.

Mr. Sealy, of Newark, was in favor of reaching a specie basis as soon as possible, but did not think it could be hastened by the interference of the National Bank. Mr. Fleming, of Charleston, spoke in a spicy manner on the question. He thought there never had been a time when the war was over that we were better prepared to resume specie payment. Able, U.S.N. Long, as none of the resolutions proposed embodied what he thought the proper remedy, moved that their consideration be postponed, but subsequently withdrew his motion on being requested to do so. Roper, of Boston, proposed a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Taylor, but would prefer to have the matter put in some more definite form before the body. Gold would not be made to fix upon any time when specie payment could be resumed, but some plan might be devised by which we would eventually arrive at a safe and permanent resumption. He did not believe the country to resume specie payment in a very short time. It probably might be done in two or three years. Contraction of the currency at present and could not injure the country. The remarks of Mr. Roper called to the floor Mr. Atkinson, who spoke at length and emphatic, and were listened to with close attention by the convention. Holten, of Milwaukee, expressed a hope that the Board would not be driven to premature adjournment and thus to hasty conclusions in regard to the momentous questions before it. He favored the Richmond resolution that a fixed period of the country imperatively demand a return to the specie basis of value, but desired that the words "at the earliest practicable period," be stricken out. He was proceeding to speak when the President's hammer came down, the hour of twelve o'clock having arrived. Geo. S. Hazard asked permission to offer a resolution that the Board, instead of adjourning until seven o'clock this evening, adjourn until Monday morning next at nine o'clock. Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, favored a night session, stating that several delegates were desired to return home on Monday. The motion to adjourn until Monday was carried, and the Board stood adjourned until this evening. The delegates then proceeded to the depot and left at one o'clock for Niagara Falls by special train. Lunch was served on train.

Upon the return of the delegates the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the best interests of the country imperatively demand the restoration of the specie standard of values.

Mr. Hazard, of the Buffalo Board, offered resolutions looking to the calling of a General convention in enlarging the Erie canal, and making it a ship channel. Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, opposed the resolution on the ground that action would be premature. The Board of Trade of the United States must be incorporated into the present banking system, and work in common with it.

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Mr. Hazard, of the Buffalo Board, offered resolutions looking to the calling of a General convention in enlarging the Erie canal, and making it a ship channel. Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, opposed the resolution on the ground that the work should be done by the State of New York, inasmuch as it had derived a large income from the canal. Mr. Opdyke, of New York, expressed the opinion that the people of the State, as a whole, would not consent to the expenditure required to make the proposed improvements. He said the Erie canal had built up the West, by furnishing an outlet for the products of that section, and in times past it had profited the Western people millions of dollars. Finally, at a late hour the Board adjourned until Monday.

A Fire.

The Crescent paper mills of Chapin & Gould, at Russell, Mass., were burned yesterday. Loss $140,000; insurance $55,000.

The steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland yesterday.

The new gold note bank commences business in San Francisco on the 21st prox.

During religious services in the Louisville jail yesterday, the prisoners made an attempt to escape, but were unsuccessful.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Black Silks—White, Orr & Co.
Wanted to Employ—American Lubricating Oil Co.
Evans' Spoon Stand.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Route for Sale—Commercial office.
Evans' Spoon and Fork Stand.
Annual Election—Tradesmen's National Bank.
Furs at Auction—**20 Sixth street.**
Evan's Spoon Stand.
Situation Wanted—T. R. M.
Shears Wanted—Battelle & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Bankers—G. Holmes & Sons.
Underwear, Gloves, Half Hose, &c.—Putnam's.
Holiday Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Pittsburgh Nickel Plating Works.
Golden Wedding—Reception hall to-night—J. S. Finch & Co.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—Announcement.
Teas, Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics—McClarran & McKennan.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Clothing—Orling, Follansbee & Co.
Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets—Tiffany & Co.
Christmas Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Annual Meeting—Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.
Warner's Wine of Life.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Engines—John S. Schultze.
Mortgages Wanted—Thomas K. Petty.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1870.

	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	30	30	30
Change since last report	— 05	19	— 18
Thermometer	30°	27°	26°
Change in 24 hours	— 10°	— 7°	— 4°
Direction of wind	N	W	S
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, approximately	A	B	B
Rainfall since last report in inches	0.40	0.39	
State of weather	3	3	3

NOTE—The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer with the scale of inches are given; decrease being marked —, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; D, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, whole gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the table, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Jolee Martin, Portsmouth, Va.	
McFall Miss Minnie, Smith's Ferry, Pa.	
Over J. Uhrenbacher, Wooster, O.	
Ussnihg Mrs M G. Tidioute, Pa.	
Mundel Saley, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Peters Mis Minnie, Sandusky, Ohio.	
Thomas Mannel, Erie, Pa.	
Troxbridge Mrs. Henrietta, Lewistown, Pa.	

December 11, 1870.

BOQUETS and flowers at 137 Liberty street.

CITY COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of City Councils will be held this afternoon in their respective chambers, city building.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—On Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, at No. 81 Fourth avenue, the members of the Central Board of Education will meet in monthly session.

THE POLICE.—Mayor Brush will to-day send to Councils a true statement of the number of men employed in this department of the city government. In short that they may know officially that the law has not been violated.

OFFICIAL VISITATION.—James Sholes, Esq., Grand Patriarch of the State Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., will start on his tour of official visitation of the subordinate encampments in the western and northern parts of the State to-day.

BOOKS! BOOKS!—Books for the minister; books for the lawyer; books for the doctor; books for the student; books for the aged; books for the young; books for the gay; books for the million—at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, No. 151 Wood street.

THROWN FROM HIS BUGGY.—Mr. J. D. Rothermel was thrown from his buggy on Friday night while driving down street, but fortunately escaped with only a few slight bruises. He will be able to attend to the duties of his office in a day or two.

A SAD CASE.—At the urgent solicitation of the family of a well known citizen, residing in the Seventeenth ward, who for years has been a confirmed drunkard, Mayor Brush, on Saturday, sent him to the Workhouse for a term of thirty days.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—The sale at McIlwaine's auction rooms, second floor, No. 106 Smithfield street, on Tuesday evening, December 13th, at 7 o'clock, of a lot of fancy articles for his celebrated Santonine Tablettes, &c., with recipe, and a lot of the tabletes.

BOQUETS and flowers at 137 Liberty street.

POSTPONED.—The match game of billiards, four hundred points, arranged to come off on Saturday night between Messrs. Emmis and Simonton, two of our best amateurs, and two professional players, for $500 a side and the amateur double championship of both countries, has been postponed until Friday, Friday evening at 7 o'clock, at Greensburg.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association of this city, has duly authorized Rev. C. W. Davis to solicit and collect donations in aid of the new church now being erected on Fulton street, between Wylie and Centre avenue. It is expected that the friends of the Mission will contribute liberally when called on.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—A carpenter named McGinnis, was working with a number of workmen on a scaffold in front of a house in the Seventeenth ward, on Saturday, when it gave way, precipitating the men to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. All escaped injury save McGinnis, who received a severe fracture of his left leg near the knee joint. He was removed to his home near by, and Dr. Clark summoned, who attended to his injuries.

THE ROMISH INQUISITION.—Rev. C. W. Smith will lecture in the Beaver street M. E. Church, Allegheny City, to-morrow evening, on the "Romish Inquisition." This lecture was prepared as an answer to the one delivered in Uniontown by Bishop Domenec some months ago, and is said to be an able exposition of the subject, full of historical facts. The tion of the subject, full of historical facts. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Sabbath school of the Beaver street church.

THE REVENUE DISTICTS.

Officials Consulting in Regard to Consolidation.

Some days ago we stated that H. Bodner Swoope, Esq., United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, has been summoned to Washington to consult with Secretary Boutwell in regard to the proposed consolidation of internal revenue districts. It was required to lay before the Department full statistics in regard to the legal business of the districts embraced in this position of the State, and such other information as might be required. There was a full interchange of views in regard to consolidation, Secretary Boutwell expressing the conviction that the cost of collecting the revenues was too large, and ought to be reduced. It appeared from the facts submitted by Mr. Swoope, that this district (the Twenty-second), is not only the largest in the State, but from its peculiar location gives rise to ten times more litigation than any other district. All the spirits and tobacco shipped to this point by our three river has to be inspected here, and it is very important to have a resident on the ground, who is the "seizing officer" under the law, with an ample forces of assistants to attend to all cases promptly as they arise. Under these circumstances, Mr. Swoope suggested that the Twenty-second District should remain intact, at least until the next apportionment shall have been made. His views seemed to impress the Secretary favorably, but it is impossible to tell what course may be finally adopted. The Assessor and Collector of this district stand highly upon the record as efficient and intelligent officers, and numerous efforts are being made to preserve the district as it is. There is scarcely an Assessor or Collector anywhere, however, that does not influence to some extent the local consolidation, or in favor of consolidating some other district with his own. Every one has good reasons to urge why *his* particular office should *not* be abolished. There will be consolidations, however, but this district will be spared, the Twenty-second Pennsylvania will probably be one.

ACCESSIONS TO THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Five Prisoners Arrive from Erie.

Deputy Sheriff Swan, a brother to the Sheriff of Erie county, on Saturday brought to the Western Penitentiary five prisoners, lately convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County. Their names and the crimes for which they stand condemned are as follows:

Andrew Stillson, sentenced for three years and three months, for assault with intent to kill and robbery. Stillson, a negro, shot and killed named Minnie Moore, aged 14 years, and the daughter of Mrs. Moore.

Charles Gottlieb Kraenger, sentenced for one year and three months for throwing aquafortis or nitric acid into the face of one named John Resme, by which he was badly scared. When sentenced Kraenger sat in his seat reading the *Tribune* like a philosopher, looking up now and then as some inquisitive person stared gazingly at him. He seemed to care that no one would break their heart for him—like one that resolved to meet his fate with supreme indifference.

Charles Lee, the man that drove a steer to the city's pair of oxen while they were coming part of Fairview township, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Irvine Kennedy, sentenced to one hear and six months confinement, is a young man from Warren county, or rather was found in had company with a notorious burglar named Hall in Columbus some time last spring.

Simon Slep was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for stealing a coat at Corry.

The prisoners were all safely lodged in their new quarters.

Y. M. C. A.

Noon Day Prayer Meetings.

We are glad to know that these meetings continue to exhibit all their wonted fervor and fragrance. The poet Tennyson well says,

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

And we have the testimony of six thousand years to attest its absolute necessity to the human soul. Especially in this age of intense activity and incessant motion is prayer necessary to the proper guidance of its energies, that they may have an upward direction. The great defect of our civilization is that our progress is horizontal, simply outward, but not ascending. The tendency (we do not say the design) of trade and commerce, and politics and business, is to make us worldly-minded. Engrossed by worldly cares our hearts are in danger of becoming tanned into the toughness of leather. Nothing so keeps alive the sweet juices and flavors of life as prayer.

At the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Penn and Sixth streets, there is a daily prayer meeting, commencing at noon and closing at half past one. We assure that our business men and others who can spare the time will be benefited by frequenting these meetings. They are delightful, and have been the means of great good. To-day the services will be led by Rev. Dr. Leonard, pastor of Smithfield Street M. E. Church. A general invitation is extended to all to be present. Strangers, and ladies, are always warmly welcomed.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

A Wealthy Farmer, of Seventy Years, Shoots Himself.

Mr. Ebenezer Henderson, an aged and respectable citizen of Elizabeth township, committed suicide, on Friday morning last, by shooting himself with a rifle. The deceased was a well-to-do farmer, and resided on his farm, near Buena Vista. He was seventy years of age, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and universally esteemed for his probity and worth. He had good health for a man of his years, and was in the prime of his mind so far as can be known. Several years ago he was thrown from a horse and had his skull fractured, and it is supposed that this injury had at last produced mental aberration, for on Friday morning he arose and took his life. On Friday morning he left the house, and being absent an unusually long time, search was made for him, and finally points on the farm. He was at last found dead, behind a tree, with a rifle ball through his head, which had passed through his brain. He had managed to get the rifle out of the house without being observed and had shot himself. The supposition is that he died instantly. He leaves a wife and an adult son, who have the sympathy of their neighbors in their bereavement.

An Elopement.

The daughter of a well known business man residing in this city, eloped one day last week with a young man hailing from a suburban town, whom she married, and is now sojourning in the city of Brotherly Love. Her parents, who were induced to allow her to leave the parental roof under the pretense that she was going to the country to visit a maiden aunt. The parents had opposed the marriage, and from it is seen how it ended. The young lady's man, it is stated does not live many miles from Wylie avenue. We suppose now that he will take both his fair daughter, and bless the union with the man, whom he apparently despised. They always do it!

A WISE ACTION.—This morning at half past one o'clock a man named Cummins, hailing from Wilmington, Delaware, stopped a policeman on Fifth avenue, and said he had considerable money with him which he wished to put in good hands. He was under the influence of liquor, and desired to visit a number of other saloons. He feared that the money would be stolen. The policeman took him to the lock-up, when the traveler deposited with the Chief Jailer the sum of $72, and on account of $72, drawn to the order of a firm in Wilmington, and due on the 24th of this month. He also deposited $230 in cash, reserving only five dollars to continue his carousing all night. Mr. Cummins is a man possessing himself of but his money is in such good hands, otherwise he might have been, in a few hours, penniless.

FALL OF A METEOR.—A remarkable meteoric phenomenon is reported to have been witnessed about a mile from Sharpsburg, on Sunday afternoon last, shortly before one o'clock. Mr. J. C. Williams, of Sharpsburg, states while passing along the road, others beside himself witnessed directly north of them a ball of fire, apparently half the size of the sun, and falling to the earth. It reached the ground behind the hills, and some gentlemen who were leaving church two miles north saw it fall, and went to the spot. It reached the ground, or earth, and found there a quantity of dust and what appeared to be silver drops. At the time of the fall the sun was shining brightly. The meteor seemed like a ball of white fire, almost transparent, and left a trail of fire behind it.

VERDICT IN THE MISBACH CASE.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Misbach, of Lawrenceville, who died after a have been poisoned by her husband, met and heard the testimony of Drs. Robinson and Arensberg, to the effect that no poison was found in the body—that the stomach, liver and intestines were in a perfectly normal condition, while the lungs were severely congested. They were both of opinion that Mrs. Misbach died of congestion of the lungs, and not from poison. The jury so found, and on Saturday Misbach was released from poison by Deputy Mayor Nichols. So ends the alleged "murder."

WOODEN ROBBINS.—A great objection heretofore urged against sewing machines making the lock-stitch, has been that the under thread required to be rewound upon bobbins—an operation requiring time, skill and patience. The Singer Company now furnish thread ready wound, on bobbins, as cheaply as the operator can buy it on the ordinary spools. Being perfectly worn, these bobbins insure a more uniform and perfect stitch than can be made without them. These bobbins are not used on any other than the Singer machines.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' REUNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath school teachers of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburgh, takes place to-night, at half past seven o'clock, in the church of Rev. M. Milligan, on Eighth street, Birmingham. A general and punctual attendance of members is desired, for the reason that an election of officers for the ensuing year will be held, besides the transaction of other important business.

THE ROBBERY OF HENRY MEYER'S CLOTHING STORE.—It now turns out that some goods were stolen from the clothing house of Mr. Henry Meyer, on Smithfield street, Wednesday night last. At first he thought nothing had been taken, but subsequent examinat on showed that a piece of velvet, valued at $40, dollars a yard, and other goods, aggregating $125, had been carried off.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Jos. K. Emmet begins his third week at the Opera House to-night, "Fritz, Our Cousin German," being on the bills. New songs, dances and solos will be introduced to-night. Mr. Emmet's engagement has no parallel in the history of the stage in Pittsburgh, no single piece, we believe, ever having had such continued success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager Beamer, with commendable liberality, has engaged a full dramatic company, who will make their first appearance to-night in the nautical drama of "Columbia's Blue Jackets." Mr. McDonald takes the part of Lieut. Wilmerding. Previous to this, M. D'Atalle, the man who has such wonderful strength of breast, and Miss Angelo, the Female Sandow; little Zephyr, and Messrs. Sheridan and Mack, will appear in their specialties.

VARIETIES THEATER.—Several new faces will be seen among the stars at the Varieties this evening. The management of this place is in the hands of a gentleman who spares no pains or expense in his efforts to please the public, and he reaps his reward from full houses of delighted people. The programme for to-night will contain many choice acts.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The following surety cases were disposed of: Charles Jenkins, on oath of George W. Moore. Each party to pay one-half the costs.

H. C. Ackman, on oath of George Browsky. Defendant discharged on payment of costs.

Tim McNamara, on oath of George Sherlock. Each party to pay half the costs.

Robert Caldwell, on oath of John Y. McLaughlin. Defendant ordered to pay costs.

Barbara Weiland, on oath of Lewis Weiland. Prosecutor to pay the costs.

Ellen McGraw, on oath of Francis McLaughlin. Prosecutor to pay costs.

John Lutz, on oath of Lizzie Leslie. Defendant to pay costs, and give bail in $300 to keep the peace.

A PENITENTIARY CONVICT SENT TO DIXMONT.—Morris Kestner, who was convicted with a man named Hess, for stealing goods from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, has become insane, and on a petition from Capt. Wright, warden of the penitentiary, setting forth the fact of insanity, the court, on Saturday, ordered he be placed in the insane asylum at Dixmont, at the cost of the city of Pittsburgh, his legal residence.

SENTENCED.

William Brown, convicted of committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. T. Johnson, was sentenced to pay the costs and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for four months. He was required to enter into $500 security to keep the peace for one year.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Com. vs. Fred. Becker.
Com. vs. John Croolsam.
Com. vs. Henry Elkins.
Com. vs. Wm. McKean.
Com. vs. Henry Harrington.
Com. vs. George Shannon.
Com. vs. Michael McMaher.
Com. vs. Thomas Smith.
Com. vs. Darby McDonough.
Com. vs. Adolph Koehl.
Com. vs. Hattie Brown.
Com. vs. August Schilling.
Com. vs. George Hokenbe.
Com. vs. Jacob Glunt, et al.
Com. vs. Frank Altmos.
Com. vs. Matilda Friesmd.
Com. vs. Ellen Hanlon.
Com. vs. Francis Mollen.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

A number of motions were disposed of in this Court on Saturday.

James Flinn vs. Laura Flinn, petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

The charter of incorporation was granted to the Mutual Building and Loan Association of McKeesport.

Mary Landis vs. Matthew Landis. Subpœna awarded.

Lillie Williams vs. James G. Williams, W. B. Carr appointed commissioner to take testimony.

A charter was granted to the Woods Run M. E. Church.

In the matter of the lunacy of John Adams, Christian C. Fawcett was appointed committee of the person and estate.

Sarah S. Smith vs. James W. Smith. Subpœna awarded.

George G. Jeremy vs. Annie G. Jeremy. Subpœna awarded.

INJUNCTION AGAINST AN ATTORNEY CONTINUED.

Some time since, a preliminary injunction was granted restraining Wm. Linn, Esq., a member of the Pittsburgh bar, from doing or all further acts with reference to the estate of Miss Hattie Oliver, a widowed and only child of a rich Sioux City, Iowa. The bill alleged that Miss Oliver was the only heir of the late Col. Compells, who was elected in March last under the borough charter, and who claimed that they should there office until next March. The Court held that under the Registry act the officers elected in October last were legal successors of those elected under the old borough charter, that act having superseded the latter. The application for the writ was therefore refused.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

54. Warnick et al. vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
55. Barnes vs. Caldwell.
56. Schaup vs. Williams.
58. Com., use, vs. Campbell.
60. A. Fulton's Son & Co. vs. Dollar Savings Bank.
61. Penfold, Schuyler & Co. vs. Caraney.
67. J. & M. Turnpike Co. vs. Oakland Railroad.
68. Lacock vs. Kidd.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

A number of Sheriff's deeds were presented and acknowledged, and the usual routine Saturday business was transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

44. Stanius vs. Porter.
23. Miller vs. Canfield.
24. Collins vs. Crow et al.
45. Miller et al. vs. Hamel.
48. Carson & Co. vs. Schomaker.
68. Holmes vs. Eifert.
73. Howe vs. Hunter.
75. Murphy et al. vs. Sproul's adm'r.

ACCIDENT BY THE EXPLOSION OF A GUN.—Shortly after midnight on Saturday, a young man named John Cline, residing on Eighth street, Birmingham, who had been performing in the Juvenile Boy of Sunday, was crossing the Monongahela Suspension bridge, when on noticing that the ramrod of his shotgun would not reach to the end of the barrel, decided to discharge the weapon. He did so, and an explosion followed, pieces of the gun flying in every direction. His right hand was shockingly shattered, so much so that it will be necessary to amputate it at the wrist. Justice Barker's police, who happened to be near at hand, assisted Cline to Smith's drug store, on Smithfield street, where Dr. Graham attended him.

AWAY FROM HOME.—The man Dorrington, of Temperanceville, who, awhile ago, so extensively dealt in horseflesh hereabouts, to the detriment of several of our citizens, has again been heard from. Recently an agent of a Philadelphia firm called at the Mayor's office and said that Dorrington, who had been arrested in Philadelphia, purchased a bill of goods for a firm in Temperanceville, and on the strength of his purchase borrowed $200, of which sum he was non est. Where he is at present, no one appears to know.

ALLEGHENY.

LITERARY.—The Bakewell Literary Society of the North Avenue M. E. Church will give a select entertainment in the lecture-room of the church this evening. The programme of exercises is varied and attractive. No admission fee will be charged.

THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF POOR DIRECTORS.—The death of Mr. McConnigle, Secretary of the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City, leaves a vacancy to be filled in the Board, to be chosen at the election to-morrow, and one of the Democratic candidates will be the position. Mr. McGonnigle, son of the deceased Secretary, C. W. Berney and R. R. Bay, are already in the field as candidates. The latter is the nephew of the late Alderman Joshua Robinson, and was on leasing ground—the lease of which will expire next April. The latter has been in the office all his time, and has held goods and furniture without much damage. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The building is fully extinguished the flames. The loss will not exceed $500.

The Soldiers' Monument.

The work on the soldiers' monument is being pushed forward rapidly, and at the present rate of progress there is no doubt but that it will be completed in time for the dedication, which will take place on the 30th of May next. To this time the basement has been raised to a height of fourteen feet, and the stone has been all properly cut and hauled to the site, sufficient to build eighteen feet higher. The men have just commenced work on the second tier. Two of t le figures, one representing Infantry and the other Cavalry, so along with the basement, are about completed, and the remaining eight figures are being constructed. The Building Committee have decided to increase the height ten feet over the distance originally planned, which will make the height eighty-three feet, and if the means can be secured the monument will be built one hundred feet high. It is the intention of the committee to make the monument and the surroundings as imposing as possible, and in view of this fact they have